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# ***Daily Report***

# **Sub-Saharan Africa**

FBIS-AFR-93-036  
Thursday  
25 February 1993

# Daily Report

## Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-93-036

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25 February 1993

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## Rwanda

### President Calls for Dialogue With RPF, Unity

EA2402193593 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique Rwandaise in French 1115 GMT 24 Feb 93

[Excerpts] The president of the Republic, Major General Juvenal Habyarimana, today addressed the nation in Kinyarwanda. He reminded all Rwandans that unity alone will win the war. Ephreme Rugiriza gives us the main points of the presidential message.

[Rugiriza] The head of state deplores that a time when all eyes in Rwanda were focused on the Arusha, Tanzania peace talks, the Rwandan Patriotic Front [RPF] dashed all hopes by ignoring the cease-fire accord reached after so much effort by the national and international communities. The international community, the head of state noted, has finally begun to recognize that Uganda is playing an active role in the conflict. The head of state continued by saying that the demobilization within the Ugandan Army swelled the ranks of the rebels [inkotanyi].

President Habyarimana also underlined that the RPF offensive which has been underway for more than two weeks had been prepared for a long time. That is, at a time when the government and the Rwandan people were deeply involved in the peace process, the RPF for its part, was preparing the attack in which the RPF massacred civilians with the greatest horror, and doubled the number of war displaced. Today, these are put at around 1 million or the equivalent of a seventh of the entire Rwandan population. President Habyarimana expressed regret that the horrible massacres contradicted the process of national reconciliation. [passage omitted]

Moreover, the head of state said sources close to the RPF headquarters have been talking about another offensive. The threat, which must be taken seriously, requires unity and support for our armed forces, as was the case in October 1990. The threat of a new offensive also requires that the interested parties discuss ways and means of allowing the population to counter possible attacks.

However, that should be carried out with strict observance of individual rights. The current state of war, Maj. Gen. Juvenal Habyarimana added, calls for a number of special measures. That is why President Habyarimana once again called for suspending meetings of political parties throughout the entire national territory. In addition, the security services should not hesitate to take necessary measures to preserve the security of citizens while the prefectural security councils now have the freedom to impose curfews in their respective areas.

Finally, Maj. Gen. Juvenal Habyarimana urged the rebels to seek dialogue, as, he said, the blood that has been shed will be splashed on the killer. He asked the international community to dissuade the RPF from the armed struggle, as the Kalashnikov excuse [as heard] has never been the best.

### Front Officials Summoned to Belgian Foreign Ministry

EA2402214593 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique Rwandaise in French 1800 GMT 24 Feb 93

[Report by correspondent "Michelle"]

[Text] Belgium has launched diplomatic efforts to urge the Rwandan Government and the Rwandan Patriotic Front [RPF] rebels to respect the cease-fire and resume negotiations. The Rwandan ambassador and the RPF representative in the Belgian capital were summoned last night to the Belgian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. They were told about three points: Belgium's concern and disapproval of the blatant cease-fire violations, a pressing request for the RPF to withdraw its troops to the positions defined by the peace agreements, and finally Belgium's support for the peace process in Rwanda.

After calling on the two sides to resume negotiations, the Belgian Ministry of Foreign Affairs addressed a special warning to each of them. That is how the RPF representative was warned [words indistinct] and violation of human rights in the areas controlled by the front's forces.

Belgium's attitude toward representatives of the Rwandan Government and the RPF shows Belgium's concern over the development of the situation in Rwanda. The Belgian Government, however, does not plan to evacuate its citizens for the time being.

### France, EC Grant Emergency Aid for War Displaced

EA2402213793 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique Rwandaise in French 1800 GMT 24 Feb 93

[Text] France has accorded an emergency grant to the Rwandan Government worth 10 million French francs or the equivalent of 263 million Rwandan francs. According to the RWANDAN NEWS AGENCY, quoting the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, the aid will be used for medicines, hygiene products and blankets, and to improve the availability of drinking water and health installations, including logistical support for transporting foodstuffs.

The agreement on the assistance was signed today by the minister of foreign affairs, Boniface Ngulinzira and the French ambassador to Kigali, Georges Martres.

It is also worth noting that a cargo of 2,000 tonnes of maize and a sum of 2 million French francs meant to buy powdered milk and 2,000 blankets are due to arrive very soon, and are destined for the war-displaced people.

More food assistance for the displaced people comes from the EC. The EC has decided to give Rwanda emergency aid worth 2 million ECU [European currency unit] for the war-displaced. The aid will be managed by



charity organizations, notably the International Committee for the Red Cross and Caritas [not further identified]. They constitute an additional resource to the financial support that Rwanda has been benefitting from under the Lome [word indistinct] program and the resources of the non-programmed European Development Fund.

#### **Fighting Continues in Bwisige, Kisaro**

*EA2402200593 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique Rwandaise in French 1115 GMT 24 Feb 93*

[Excerpt] It is true that the world welcomes the cease-fire declarations by the Rwandan Patriotic Front [RPF] and the Rwandan Government. However, the RPF continues to pretend not to hear anything. Our colleague Jules Nizeyimana, went to Byumba today and found that the RPF had not respected the agreement.

[Nizeyimana] In Byumba region, the RPF did not respect the cease-fire. The war continues in the communes of Bwisige and Kisaro where you can hear shooting. On 23 February, the RPF shelled Byumba for the whole day. However, nobody was killed by the shelling, although property was damaged. No civilians remain in Byumba except the few who are still guarding their houses. [passage omitted]

### **Zaire**

#### **Army Chief on Presence of Soldiers at People's Palace**

*AB2402210593 Kinshasa Voix du Zaire in French 1800 GMT 24 Feb 93*

[Text] The plenary session scheduled for today at the High Council of the Republic [HCR] is still going on. The HCR members are debating finding a solution to the political crisis in the country. Let us stress, however, that observers noticed the conspicuous presence of Zairian Armed Forces [FAZ] units within the precinct and in the environs of the People's Palace. Some people thought it was a state of siege; others could find no better solution than to bolt away to their homes to take refuge. What was happening at the People's Palace at this moment? Why were FAZ units at the People's Palace at the moment an HCR plenary session was taking place? An authorized member of the FAZ, the Army chief of staff, Major General Eluki Monga Awundu, answered these questions:

[Begin Awundu recording] Soldiers of the Armed Forces gathered together today at noon in front of the People's Palace to draw the public's attention to the deplorable situation caused by the 5 million zaires bank note. The soldiers are now in front of the People's Palace with their wives and children to demand a solution to the thorny problem of the 5 million zaires bank notes because this problem put the country in the disastrous situation we are now experiencing.

We hope that the HCR, which is an emanation of the Sovereign National Conference, will adopt the necessary measures for us to either find, according to the soldiers' wish, another solution to the 5 million zaires bank notes or everyone is allowed to use this 5 million zaires bank note so that peace can prevail. Unfortunately, I was a little late because all the soldiers are gathered—including all the forces—in front of the People's Palace to demand a solution to the social problem facing them. [end recording]

#### **Troops Hold HCR Members Hostage**

*AB2502110293 Paris AFP in English 1043 GMT 25 Feb 93*

[Excerpts] Kinshasa, Feb 25 (AFP)—Zairian troops on Thursday [25 February] kept members of the interim parliament, the High Council of the Republic (HCR), hostage in a bid to force them to solve a problem over Army pay. Army wives and children were with the soldiers, who blocked all exits from the building which they had surrounded on Wednesday afternoon as the HCR was meeting in full session. Deputies contacted Thursday morning said there had been no incidents overnight.

The troops demanded that the HCR, meeting in full session, settle the issue of the new five million Zaire banknotes with which they were paid last month, when Prime Minister Etienne Tshisekedi declared the notes worthless in the latest round of a power struggle with President Mobutu Sese Seko.

The refusal of traders to accept the notes prompted a four-day mutiny and riot by soldiers at the end of January, which left between 300 and 1,000 people dead according to different sources.

The president of the HCR, Archbishop Laurent Monsengwo was not at the Parliament building, it was learned Thursday. Wednesday's parliamentary session was chaired by first vice president of the HCR bureau Joseph Ileo, who remained there overnight with deputies.

The HCR bureau—some of whose members were contacted by telephone—still had not made any statement to the press Thursday morning. [passage omitted]

Kiro Kimate, vice-president of the opposition Christian Federalist Democracy party, welcomed the soldiers' demonstration, saying it was a "good warning" to the HCR.

The protest served notice that "part of the population is fed up with what looks like the HCR's reluctance to assume responsibility for the real problems of the people," Kiro told AFP.

A longtime opponent of Mobutu, Kiro is considered one of the stronger figures in the opposition Holy Alliance, who has several times distanced himself from decisions taken by the HCR bureau, controlled by Tshisekedi's Union for Democracy and Social Progress.

**Armed Forces Issue Memorandum Against Monsengwo**

*AB2502014093 Kinshasa Voix du Zaire in French 1800 GMT 24 Feb 93*

[Memorandum issued by the Zairian Armed Forces, FAZ, to the apostolic nuncio on 24 February; read by Colonel Bongabon, chief of the defense staff and spokesman for the High Command—live or recorded]

[Text] Since the (?beginning) of the democratization process in our country and, in particular, the Sovereign National Conference [CNS] [words indistinct], the FAZ [Zairian Armed Forces] have adopted a stand which helped various stages of this process to be reached under more or less normal conditions. Unfortunately, however, it is worth noting that our country's Armed Forces have been the first victims of this attitude. The various statements by the politicians—mainly appeals for civic disobedience, urging Zairians to no longer respect the authorities, to turn their backs on productive work and the military to commit acts of indiscipline—created a climate of anarchy in the society. People's saw their houses set on fire just for showing their political leanings and the military was manhandled by students. This resulted in an officer being killed on the streets of Kinshasa.

This political imbroglio, marked by statements full of rancor and hatred, has caused (?fear) among businessmen. We witnessed the first massive departure of foreign businessmen after cooperation with Belgium was severed and the unfortunate looting of September and October 1991. This difficult task of learning democracy right along with an essential tribal politicization resulted in a destabilization of the economic system with a fall in output, the acceleration of inflation, and the degradation of the social conditions of Zairians and the military.

Today, everyone is (?disappointed) by the development in the political situation. The Sovereign National Conference, which was to play a major role in designing and drawing up institutional reforms, was mainly used as a forum to settle scores. Everything was considered as a victory of one side against another; one side considered itself more Zairian than the other. The right to be different was not tolerated. Everything happened as though a group of Zairians had to be rejected and banned from the society.

It is regrettable that in this context, Monsignor Monsengwo encouraged people to refuse to allow the FAZ and civil guard members the right to vote. In this generally deplorable situation, the responsibility of the Sovereign National Conference chairman, who is the chairman of the High Council of the Republic, HCR, was and remains full. Here are some facts which illustrate this responsibility:

1. The false modesty of Msgr. Monsengwo at the election of the CNS interim and final executive bureau. He made people believe that he was not a candidate and that he

would only assume his functions at the people's request. But finally, he was voted for in large numbers. He is said to have adopted the same strategy at the election of the HCR chairman.

2. The slander campaign organized against Archbishop (Essei) after his appointment to the rank of cardinal and the abetting silence of Msgr. Monsengwo, who could have [words indistinct] confusion by explaining the procedure for appointing cardinals to the people. It is also worth pointing out Msgr. Monsengwo's contempt, mainly his [word indistinct] efforts during December 1992 through the various religious organizations to the president and the prime minister to solve the crisis.

3. The recommendations of the final CNS executive bureau. Msgr. Monsengwo did not hide that he is a member of the radical opposition's Sacred Union; he was the candidate unanimously voted for. Yet, the Catholic clergy should appear as a conciliatory element of the people and of the divided political circle in order to ensure national unity.

4. Msgr. Monsengwo's condoning passive attitude to the conversion of the dispute subcommission into the mandate validating committee led to the subsequent invalidation of the mandates of a large number of delegates belonging to the presidential group who were likely to contradict the strategies of the radical opposition Sacred Union.

5. The complacency and the complicity of the CNS chairman in light of the irreverent attitude of some members, which is characterized by insulting statements against the head of state in their [word indistinct] of the general policy even though it had been established that members' behavior had to be exceptional. On the other hand, the other parliamentarians of the presidential group have adopted the same attitude toward the Sacred Union parties, Msgr. Monsengwo was forced to call for order and on others to [words indistinct] the barracks. [Words indistinct] and they left. [passage indistinct]

6. The [words indistinct] of some political party members through the mission of a delegation [word indistinct] with the aim of destabilizing and rendering fragile the head of state's political family, in particular, the Union of Independent Federalists and Republicans with [name indistinct], and the Nationalist Common Front with [name indistinct].

7. The selective showdown with the head of state and his political family.

8. Msgr. Monsengwo's obvious hatred of and rudeness toward the prime minister, which culminated in the accelerated departure of his government.

9. The disregard of the schedule for the (?summit), as well as the improvisation of certain pioneers leading to

the suspension of the [word indistinct] government, even though the High Council of the Republic [HCR], the follow-up organ, had not then been established nor had the government's [word indistinct] program created by the CNS.

10. The personal objective of the Monsignor's trips abroad was to make the head of state appear diabolical and to portray him as an obstacle to the democratization process. [Words indistinct] the image created in the efforts by head of state in the democratization process. This attitude did not promote the relationship between the head of state and the CNS. Msgr. Monsengwo never condemned the delegation's mission to Europe and the United States to fabricate [words indistinct] with the aim of soliciting aid for our people.

11. Msgr. Monsengwo never criticized the assistance offered to the CNS members by political leaders of the Sacred Union. He looked upon the assistance as humanitarian action, but the head of state's contribution [break in transmission].

12. [Break in transmission] the numerous speeches to the nation, even though all that comes under the jurisdiction of the executive.

13. The sponsorship of the committee of lay persons and the transformation of the committees of [words indistinct] brought about political unrest which worked in favor of the Sacred Union. In light of the hatred of certain Zairians towards the Catholic Church shown by the formation of churches and the [words indistinct] Msgr. Monsengwo is the cause of this mistrust and the division within the Catholic Church. In other countries on the other hand, national unity has been further promoted by bishops chairpersons of the CNS and HCR, as is the case in Congo and Benin.

14. Msgr. Monsengwo's indifference in light Sacred Union's calls for violence and the disregard for the civil code encouraged lootings and the destruction of economic of [words indistinct] of 1991 [words indistinct] and the operation dubbed [word indistinct] of 1992. [Words indistinct] and the finance commission [words indistinct] have expressed approval for the economic and technical expediency of the introduction of five million Zaire notes, the illegal demonetization through the blatant violation [words indistinct] the prime minister [words indistinct] led to the recent lootings in January. Msgr. Monsengwo and the CNS' refusal to [words indistinct] the prime minister's illegality and lack of patriotism.

15. It is surprising and regrettable to see that Msgr. Monsengwo could not express the least [passage indistinct].

16. The lack of courtesy on the part of Msgr. Monsengwo became blatant on 27 October 1992 when he refused to shake hands with the speaker of the National Assembly, whom he considers as a political adversary and an ally of the head of state.

17. The duplicity of Msgr. Monsengwo was confirmed following the 22 November 1992 tripartite meeting held in Gbadolite to discuss the formation of a national union government and the closure of the CNS when he pretended not to know the outcome of the session.

At this juncture, one must denounce Msgr. Monsengwo's unilateral disruption of the negotiations on national reconciliation, which were initiated by the head of state. Hence, Tshisekedi's insistence in not forming this government.

18. His refusal to accept an internal auditing of CSN's management.

19. While the report on the illegal acquisition of wealth had not yet been presented and adopted in plenary session, Msgr. Monsengwo, in his unperturbable determination to paint the president of the Republic and members of the his political family as devils, arrogated unto himself the right to distribute copies of the report during one of his recent European tours.

20. Msgr. Monsengwo's precipitated return to Kinshasa and his challenging, in a unilateral and disorderly manner, of the overwhelming desire expressed by HCR members to remove Mr. Tshisekedi from his post as prime minister [word indistinct] for refusing to form a national union government, prolonged and aggravated the current political crisis.

21. Today, Msgr. Monsengwo takes pleasure in preaching nonexclusion, whereas during the deliberation of the CNS, he did not defend this principle. In fact, Msgr. Monsengwo knows very well that the CNS ended in a fiasco and in the absence of the several large political families of our country, as well as in the absence of the Zairian Armed Forces and the civil guard.

Consequently, the Zairian Army, loyalist in essence like all the armies of the world, will defend the legally established institutions. For this reason, the Armed Forces do not feel bound by the act concerning the constitutional provisions for the transition period, so long as this act has not been promulgated by the head of state, the supreme magistrate of the country.

One of the CNS's major objectives was to reconcile the Zairian people with themselves and to lay the foundations for a united, fraternal, and democratic society. Today, our people are more than ever divided because of the comportment of the Catholic prelate during the deliberations of the CNS and of the HCR. This has eroded the virtues of reconciliation and compromised national unity.

#### **Reports Update Security Situation in Kinshasa 23 Feb**

AB2502112393

[Editorial Report] Kinshasa Voix du Zaire in French at 1800 GMT on 23 February reports on the current security situation in Kinshasa. The newscast leads with two political events—the postponement of the meeting



between political leaders and parties, originally scheduled to take place on 23 February, and "the confirmation of the plenary session of the High Council of the Republic which will take place on 24 February at 1000." On the postponement of the meeting between political leaders and parties, the radio specifies that "it will now take place at Mbandaka, the provincial capital of Equateur Region."

This report is followed by one on security problems in Kinshasa. It says "transportation was completely paralyzed on 23 February from downtown Kinshasa through to Lumumba Boulevard and Ndjili Airport." This is because soldiers were reported to have opened fire on a crowd mourning a colleague who had been beaten to death. "The death toll runs into several persons excluding the three who were killed at [name indistinct]." This report is followed by another on insecurity at Ndjili International Airport where domestic flights are reported to be almost nonexistent. "According to our correspondent, security agents have been extorting monies from travelers." The announcer concludes this series of reports on insecurity on this note: "As can be seen, people do not know where to lay their heads now.

Life and property are in jeopardy. Blood is flowing and keeps on flowing among the defenseless people."

The report on insecurity is followed by a report on the "confusion created by the new 5-million zaire banknote." The report says the new 5-million zaire banknote is being sold off cheaply for old 500,000 banknotes. But "this transaction is not open to anybody. It is open only to the initiated and those ready to bribe the security agents."

A report on the reopening of the Free University of Kinshasa on 8 January is the next item. The report says "four faculties are so far operational, and registration will continue there until 28 February."

A report on a conflict between the Association of Zairian Drivers and the municipal authorities of Banga-Ilonga over high taxes imposed on drivers operating at the Banga-Ilonga car station concludes the domestic news items. It says that "no vehicles were seen at the car station today."

The newscast ends with brief international news reports.



**Kenya****Ship With 'Sophisticated Weapons' En Route to Somalia***EA2402220593 Nairobi KTN Television in English 1800 GMT 24 Feb 93*

[Text] A Greek ship, suspected to be carrying sophisticated weapons from former Yugoslavia to Somalia, is sailing towards the Port of Mombasa. Shipping sources in Mombasa said today that the ship which has since changed her name from Maria-F to MV Rana-1, was due to arrive at the Port of Mombasa yesterday, but later changed the arrival date to today at six p.m.

By the time we went on air with this news cast, the ship had not arrived. A source at the port said that the Kenya Government has been alerted of the ship's cargo by the U.S. intelligence, who have maintained surveillance of the ship since she left a European port three weeks ago on suspicion that she was involved in arms smuggling from Bosnia to war-torn Somalia.

The ship's agent at Mombasa Sea Reef LTD, said the ship was still in the high seas, but could not discuss the nature of the cargo it is carrying.

**President Moi Bids Farewell to U.S. Ambassador***EA2402123093 Nairobi KTN Television in English 1000 GMT 24 Feb 93*

[Text] President Daniel arap Moi today said that it was unfortunate that the outgoing U.S. Ambassador to Kenya Smith Hempstone's participation in Kenya's change to multipartyism was marked by partisanship and bias against the ruling party, the Kenya African National Union [KANU].

The president said in genuine democratic process people should be left alone to elect leaders of their choice without coercion. President Moi was speaking when he bade farewell to the U.S. envoy at State House, Nairobi. He pointed out that arising out of the bias and bad influence tribalism and violence had become factors to contend with in Kenya.

President Moi said he was a nationalist whose long-standing desire was to see Africa rise and settle on a firm economic and political pedestal. The president said the repeal of Section 2a of the Constitution was a manifestation of his commitment to the enhancement of democratic change. He hailed the cordial relations existing between Kenya and the United States of America, adding that the two countries would continue to work together for the good of mankind. The president wished Hempstone success in his future occupations.

**Shilling Plunges; Banks Fear Spiralling Inflation***AB2402211793 Paris AFP in English 1456 GMT 24 Feb 93*

[Text] Nairobi, Feb 24 (AFP) - The Kenyan shilling has nosedived this week, triggering fears of spiralling inflation rates, banking sources said here Wednesday [24 February].

The plunge started on Monday when the shilling, which is pegged to the U.S. dollar, suddenly fell against all major foreign currencies, following an announcement by Finance Minister Musalia Mudavadi that private importers will start receiving foreign exchange allocations from commercial banks instead of the Central Bank.

The announcement means that commercial banks are expected to set their own exchange rates, but they have complained that the Central Bank has not issued clear guidelines about the new foreign exchange regulations, leading to speculation in the market.

During Tuesday's inter-bank trading, the shilling was selling at 57.8541 to the dollar, instead of 36.5700 the previous day, 84.3802 to British pound sterling instead of 53.1728 and 10.5066 to the French franc instead of 6.5951.

The situation failed to improve dramatically on Wednesday, with the battered shilling again selling at 57.00 to the dollar, 82.5360 to the sterling and 10.3542 to the French franc.

The plunge threw foreign currency dealings into disarray, with smaller banks waiting for a signal from the larger players before pegging their rates to any foreign currency.

It has also started to bite deep against an already enraged Kenyan public, now bracing for a series of steep price rises throughout the country.

Sources here have said that since the plunge a 90-kilogram bag of sugar was now selling between 1,000 and 2,250 shillings instead of the normal price which normally fluctuates between 1,560 and 1,700 shillings.

According to a source at the city's main commuter service, the Kenya Bus Services, bus fares for Nairobi were due to go up from Sunday as a result of higher spare part prices which, he said, "had gone up by more than 50 percent".

The cost of a shave is also going up from next month by 100 percent for a beard and 40 percent for a haircut, Kenya Barbers and Salon Association announced on Tuesday.

The new developments come at a time an International Monetary Fund (IMF) team is in Kenya for talks with government officials on possible resumption of the country's one-billion-dollar foreign aid suspended two years ago to force President Daniel arap Moi to accept political and economic reforms following international outcry against human rights abuses and endemic corruption in his government.

## Somalia

### Demonstrators Protest Against Morgan, UNITAF

EA2402213193 Mogadishu Radio Mogadishu in Somali  
1700 GMT 24 Feb 93

[Text] Widespread demonstrations took place in the major streets of Mogadishu today. The demonstrators were against the capture of some parts of Kismaayo town and its occupation by forces of renegade General [Mohamed Sa'ad Hirsi] Morgan and the covert cooperation of UNITAF [Unified Task Force] forces with the Morgan forces.

The demonstrators included religious leaders, wise elders, peace seekers, and people from all walks of life. The demonstrators were accusing the unified forces of collaboration and siding with mercenary Morgan against Colonel Omar Jays, who controlled Kismaayo. The demonstrators, who were carrying placards demanding to know the truth, said if it becomes evident that the unified forces collaborated with criminal Morgan, the demonstrators would make the operation and the task of the UNOSOM [United Nations Operation in Somalia] in Somalia an unpalatable one. The demonstrators shouted anti-U.S. and anti-UNOSOM slogans. We abhor the role of the Egyptian force in Somalia, read one placard. Go home Egypt, read another.

The demonstrators were later addressed by their leaders who urged them to keep the peace and maintain law and order. One of the leaders who addressed the demonstrators said that it was sad that the unified forces had become partisan. They were calling Col. Jays a criminal while treating and hailing mercenary Morgan as a liberator. All Somalis know the bloody history of Morgan in his heyday during the reign of his father-in-law [Siad Barre]. No amount of praise showered on him can cleanse him.

Reporters said that five people were shot dead during today's demonstration, many others were wounded by trigger-happy Yankees and their lackeys.

### Bring Mogadishu to 'Standstill'

EA2402161093 Mogadishu Voice of the Somali  
Republic in Somali 1045 GMT 24 Feb 93

[Text] SOMALI NATIONAL NEWS AGENCY [SONNA] has reported that demonstrators comprising mostly women and children threw stones this morning at members of the Unified Task Force [UNITAF] and the UN Operation Somalia force.

The demonstrators barricaded streets of Mogadishu and shouted anti-UNITAF slogans. The SONNA report added that the demonstrations were sparked following a statement issued by General Aidid, United Somali Congress chairman and chairman of Somali National Alliance [SNA]. Aidid in his statement unreservedly condemned UNITAF forces and accused them of having

collaborated with Gen. Morgan's occupation of Kismaayo. In his statement, Gen. Aidid called on SNA forces to combat UNITAF and put up road blocks in all areas under their occupation to curtail the movements.

The demonstration in Mogadishu this morning turned violent resulting in deaths, injuries, and widespread looting. The demonstration also brought the city to a standstill.

Gen. Aidid said he had always known that foreign forces had hidden designs on Somalia. These forces deserve to be insulted and to be spat at in the face.

### American, Italian Soldiers Injured

AB2402124093 Paris AFP in French 1124 GMT 24 Feb 93

[Excerpt] Mogadishu, 24 Feb (AFP)—An American soldier was shot in the heels late this morning in the southern part of Mogadishu by supporters of General Mohamed Farah Aidid. These supporters were demonstrating in the city center, barricading streets with burning tires and throwing stones at vehicles carrying foreigners. The wounded soldier was sent to the military hospital, according to American sources.

An Italian soldier was also slightly wounded by stones thrown when his vehicle was blocked by demonstrators at a road block, Katarina Toll, a UN official in Somalia told AFP.

About 200 young supporters of Aidid also attacked the French Humanitarian Action building, shooting and throwing stones. A grenade, "which fortunately did not explode," also landed on the compound, Catherine Brizard, one of the officials of the organization stated. [passage omitted]

### Aidid Hails Protestors

EA2402212093 Mogadishu Radio Mogadishu in Somali  
1700 GMT 24 Feb 93

[Text] The chairman of the Somali National Alliance [SNA] and chairman of the United Somali Congress, USC, Mr. Mohamed Farah Aidid, today hailed the various groups who took part in the mammoth anti-U.S. and anti-UNITAF [Unified Task Force] demonstration staged here today. It was one of the biggest demonstrations ever to take place in the country.

He thanked the demonstrators for letting the world know how bitter they are about attempts to derail the Addis Ababa peace accord. He thanked his supporters for the gallant way in which they implemented the contents of the Addis peace accord which, in part, said that all warring factions should cease fire and surrender their weapons.

The SNA chairman said the role of his alliance in the overthrow of dictator Siad Barre was well known. The destruction of Hargeysa, Burco, and other southern towns such as Kismaayo, are evidence of the long traces of destruction left behind by dictator Siad. The chairman

of SNA said that, until now, the Somali people are still puzzled about U.S. designs in Somalia.

The SNA chairman sent a message of condolence to the bereaved families whose gallant sons and daughters were killed in today's demonstration by UNITAF forces. He said the demonstrations were peaceful and did not warrant the shooting of innocent civilians who were merely demonstrating their anger about the way the U.S. is handling the disarming of warring factions. He said it was unfortunate that while other political organizations were observing the cease-fire, remnants of Siad Barre's regime led by his son-in-law, the renegade General Morgan, had been launching repeated attacks on Kismaayo with the full knowledge of the unified force, while other forces had disarmed or had their weapons confiscated. It is laughable for the unified forces to tell the world they could not stop Morgan and his hired thugs from attacking Kismaayo.

If what they are telling us is true, then why disarm and confiscate the arms of those who held the town [Colonel Jays and his groups]? They could have defended themselves and dealt Morgan's mercenaries an unforgettable lesson.

The SNA chairman said he was saddened by the death of the deputy chairman of the Jubbada Hoose region who was killed by Morgan's mercenaries. Finally, the SNA chairman called on the demonstrators to be peaceful and to avoid incidents of looting and destroying the property of innocent people.

#### **Aidid Radio Reports 'Final Warning' Given to Gen Morgan**

*EA2402200093 Mogadishu Radio Mogadishu in Somali 1700 GMT 24 Feb 93*

[Text] A statement issued by the U.S. Embassy in Mogadishu says that the U.S. ambassador and the commander of the United Nations Operation Somalia [UNOSOM] forces, General Johnston, have given the last and final warning to Gen. Morgan [Mohamed Sa'id Hirsi] for his forces to leave Kismaayo by midnight on

25 February for their bases in Doble [southwestern Somalia] or else they will face the wrath of the unified forces.

The statement further added that the presence of Morgan and his forces in Kismaayo will never be tolerated and they should be held squarely responsible for the damage and destruction caused there.

The statement also said Gen. Morgan's current adventures are a serious threat to the proposed peace conference due to take place on 15 March in Addis Ababa. The U.S. Embassy statement said that should Morgan's forces fail to comply with the ultimatum of withdrawing their forces from Kismaayo by midnight of 25 February, then the unified forces will have no alternative but to confront them and destroy them.

Gen. Morgan's attack on Kismaayo is a deliberate attempt to test the reaction of the unified forces there. If that is what Morgan believes, then he is totally misguided and should be prepared to face the full force of the U.S. and Belgian troops based there.

#### **Botswana Troops Allowed Through Barricades**

*MB2402174593 Gaborone Radio Botswana Network in English 1610 GMT 24 Feb 93*

[Excerpt] Tension in the Somali capital Mogadishu is reported to be high with followers of the main warlord Mohamed Farah Aidid taking to the streets overnight and attacking UN task force patrols there, but a statement from the Botswana Defense Force [BDF] headquarters here in Gaborone said Botswana soldiers there have not been in any danger.

The statement said Somali nationals had been throwing stones at coalition vehicles and staging demonstrations in parts of the city. There has also been indiscriminate shooting and barricades of burning tires placed across streets, but the BDF statement says Botswana soldiers have been allowed to pass through such barricades while other contingents have been prevented. The statement however urged that the BDF soldiers there are on high alert. [passage omitted]



### Law Minister Comments on Upcoming Talks With PAC

MB2402173993 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1612 GMT 24 Feb 93

[Text] Cape Town Feb 24 SAPA—Planned talks with the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress]-APLA [Azanian People's Liberation Army] in Windhoek on Monday [1 March] will not contradict government statements that it will not negotiate with the PAC on constitutional matters until progress towards suspending the armed struggle has been made, the minister of law and order, Mr Hernus Kriel, said on Wednesday.

In a statement confirming the meeting, Mr Kriel said the planned talks would concentrate on the issue of the PAC-APLA armed struggle and its terrorism campaign. The talks will take place within the same policy context as those held earlier between the government and the ANC [African National Congress] before the ANC's suspension of its armed struggle.

Mr Kriel said he would be accompanied by the deputy ministers of justice and of constitutional development, Mr Danie Schutte and Mr Frans Schoeman, as well as senior officials from various government departments.

### PAC's Alexander Interviewed

MB2402201193 London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 24 Feb 93

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] South Africa's radical Pan Africanist Congress, PAC, has just announced that it will be meeting with the Pretoria government for talks on Monday [1 March] next week. Last year the government broke off talks with the PAC, accusing its armed wing APLA [Azanian People's Liberation Army] of being behind attacks on whites. The talks come at a crucial time in South Africa. The government says it wants to include as many groups as possible in multilateral talks on a nonracial constitution for the country. On the line to Johannesburg, Walter Brown spoke to PAC Secretary General Benny Alexander, and asked him what was on the agenda for Monday's talks.

[Begin recording] [Alexander] There are four items on the agenda. Number one is the question of violence. They have a lot to explain to us about that. Number two is the preparatory meeting of next weekend, the 5th and 6th, as well as a new multilateral forum which we believe must be free from the defects of Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] [word indistinct] of Codesa. Number three, the role of the international community in the resolution of problems in the occupied Azania, as we call South Africa, and then number four transitional arrangements. This is what we are going to discuss.

[Brown] The South African Government broke off talks in protest against your armed wing's attacks against

white people. Have you stopped attacking, have you stopped your armed raids now, and is that why they are talking to you again?

[Alexander] We have definitely not stopped our armed attacks on the racist minority regime. We have not stopped any form of struggle. We believe that the purpose of negotiations is as follows: You negotiate to end the war, you do not end the war in order to negotiate. I must stress, we have contacted the [word indistinct] party of our people, and so we will be meeting them on terms and conditions laid down by the PAC.

[Brown] What are you hoping to come away with on Monday?

[Alexander] We hope to come away with making it very clear to the regime that they must also cease their hostilities toward our people and to completely lay down arms, and allow a transitional authority to take control of the security forces, put their security forces in the barracks, and give the arms to the international community, the OAU, and the UN, and so on; and to get an agreement from them that they would really shift away from their position of power-sharing so that real democracy can take place. We hope to come away with that, if we achieve that I would really say that the meeting was worth our while.

[Brown] So have you succeeded in convincing the people within your organization that are opposed to negotiations and talks with the South African Government? Have you persuaded them that this is in fact the course to follow, or can we see more damaging conflict within the PAC itself on this issue?

[Alexander] First of all I must say that there has not been any conflict within the PAC whatsoever. Exactly in 1990 the congress of the PAC decided that we have no tactic, no policy, no principle that bars us from seeing a democratic settlement to the country's problems. So, if you say that you hope you will not see more [words indistinct] I do not really know what you are talking about.

[Brown] Well, I am talking about your youth wing and their resistance to this whole idea just last year and the year before last, and even earlier this year.

[Alexander] No, not at all. The youth wing itself was in the congress, and the decisions of the congress were taken unanimously, and also the youth are in the National Executive Council at the moment. Some people were saying that the army might rebel against us, but here you see the leaders of the army will be going as part of the delegation.

### PAC Official on Rescheduling Meeting With ANC

MB2402170093 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1534 GMT 24 Feb 93

[Text] Johannesburg Feb 24 SAPA—The meeting between the Pan Africanist Congress [PAC] and the African National Congress [ANC], which was scheduled



for Wednesday [24 February], did not take place, PAC Political Affairs Secretary Jackie Seroke said. Mr Seroke said the meeting had been "improperly" arranged, with the ANC making unilateral public statements. He said the meeting had been re-diarised for next week.

Meanwhile, the ANC is expected to meet leaders of the Azanian People's Organisation on Thursday as part of its series of meetings with various political groups to discuss a resumption of multiparty talks and other issues.

#### **ANC Refutes AZAPO Charges of Intimidation in Transvaal**

*MB2402140293 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2102 GMT 23 Feb 93*

[SAPA PR Wire Service issued by the African National Congress on 23 February: "Press Statement on AZAPO Allegations"]

[Text] The ANC [African National Congress] in the eastern Transvaal region would like to strongly refute the allegations made by AZAPO [Azanian People's Organisation]. Investigations by the ANC have proved that allegations made by AZAPO that its members in Nelspruit and Komatipoort are being harassed and intimidated by the ANC are devoid of any truth, they are an unsubstantiated fabrication of the AZAPO leadership meant for cheap and scandalous publicity.

The ANC wishes to point out that AZAPO has no branches in Nelspruit, Komatipoort or anywhere in the eastern Transvaal. The only known member of AZAPO in the region is a Mr Andrew Hlatshwayo who is a personal friend to the ANC local organiser, Mr Joel Lubisi, in Naas Block B near Tonga. Mr Hlatshwayo has never been intimidated for his membership of AZAPO. The ANC also wishes to point out that AZAPO held their first ever recruitment meeting in Naas Block B about a month ago at the home of an ANC member, Mr Mabuza, without any incident, which again goes a long way to prove the ANC's commitment and adherence to the principle of free political activity for all political organisations.

The ANC has further invited the national office of AZAPO to Naas Block B on Thursday, 25/02/93, to disprove these slanderous allegations. The ANC would once again re-iterate its commitment and adherence to the principle of free political activity for every organisation (including AZAPO) anywhere in the region but would also like to caution AZAPO against cheap publicity stunts as this would work against its interest. Issued by: Mr Jackson Mthembu, publicity secretary - ANC/Eastern Transvaal.

#### **APLA Member Rejects Legitimacy of PAC Leaders**

*MB2302055193 Johannesburg VRYE WEEKBLAD in Afrikaans 19-25 Feb 93 p 10*

[Report by Wally Mbhele: "PAC Leaders are Not Our Leaders"—report published in English]

[Text] The Pan Africanist Congress [PAC] is not officially informed about the armed activities of its military wing, the Azanian Liberation Army (Apla)—because the PAC leaders are not recognised by Apla as the authentic representatives of the "Pan Africanist" philosophy.

This amazing revelation was made to Vrye Weekblad [VWB] this week by an Apla member who is the first to shed light on why the PAC leaders have consistently refused to answer media questions about Apla attacks.

"It is not that they don't want to disclose information about us—they don't know, we don't tell them," says the Apla informant.

He rejects the idea that the PAC president, Clarence Makwetu, is Apla's chief commander. He says the last commander they had—"the one Apla had faith in, was the late Zeph Mothopeng".

The Apla cadre praises Mothopeng for "refusing to bow to the pressure of the government's negotiating strategy. Apla still mourns his death. The PAC would not be what it is today if Mothopeng was still alive."

Asked why he thinks the PAC has deviated from its original policy, he says: "The PAC never had any plans of sitting round the negotiating table with the enemy (government)—now Makwetu and Benny Alexander share the same table with the oppressor."

He is particularly critical of Benny Alexander, top official Barney Desai and Makwetu—to whom he refers as "a potato".

Instead of releasing Apla soldiers to go into battle, the man charges, the PAC leadership is trying to persuade them to abandon the armed struggle so that they have a chance of engaging in negotiations.

These opposing viewpoints within the PAC have been cited as one of the main reasons behind the resignation of the former deputy president, Dikgang Moseneke.

Nelson Mandela also comes under fire from the Apla cadre. He says instead of telling the people to go and fight when he was released from jail, Mandela did the opposite by suspending the armed activities of Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation, MK; African National Congress military wing].

If Mandela had ordered the people to fight in his release speech, South Africa could have been a different country today, the Apla cadre claims.

"No one could have stopped the masses who took to the streets when Mandela was released. But Mandela failed to continue where he left off when he went to prison. The MK cadres should have returned the way they left the country—they should not have come back in aeroplanes as if they are not soldiers coming from the bush. What they went out to do and got arrested for has now become useless."

When approached for comment this week, the PAC's Director of Information, Waters Toboti, angrily told VWB that it was not the policy of his organisation to comment on its relationship with Apla.

"That is a very sensitive question. "It's a very serious question, how can an African come with such questions? Do you want those questions for Goldstone?" he asked.

#### **SACP Endorses Transition Package, Warns of Problems**

*MB2202113793 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1007 GMT 22 Feb 93*

[Text] Johannesburg Feb 22 SAPA—The South African Communist Party's [SACP] central committee has endorsed the transition package adopted by the African National Congress [ANC] but has warned of potential problems.

It said the ANC's endorsement of a government of national unity fell short of "full majority rule".

The central committee, in a resolution issued on Monday, proposed a string of mechanisms to ensure democratisation during South Africa's transition period.

The ANC's national executive committee [NEC] last week gave its approval to proposals for a government of national unity for up to five years.

The SACP 30-member central committee met in Johannesburg on Saturday and Sunday [20 and 21 February] and discussed the negotiations process and the situation in Angola.

"The central committee expressed general support for the transition package adopted by the ANC's NEC," the meeting resolved. However, the committee warned problems could arise as a result of the package, and proposed several checks and balances.

Unity of all democratic forces "is now imperative to ensure rapid progress to elections for a constituent assembly and to ensure that our constituency is with us".

"While the proposed interim government of national unity and subsequent government of national unity and reconstruction will still fall short of a full majority rule dispensation, they begin to introduce elements of majority rule into government.

"In the circumstances... The package is a compromise which can open the way to a process of full transfer of power to the people."

The SACP central committee said it was important:

- "To be honest with the people about this package, neither underrating the significant advance its implementation will make, nor concealing the real limitations and potential dangers;
- "To emphasize the need for major reconstruction of the state and society, even in the transition period;
- "To ensure continuing mass organisation, mobilisation and vigilance through the entire period of transition;
- "That the issue of when and how to call for a democratic election in terms of a new constitution be decided by the constituent assembly;
- "That the president of the interim government of national unity should be accountable to the constituent assembly and (internally) to the majority party. Mechanisms should be developed to ensure this; (and,)
- "That our party further elaborate, as a matter of urgency, a strategic analysis ...On the transition period and beyond.

"...Even with the best constitution in the world, democratisation will not be ensured without the continuing participation of the working masses of our country," the SACP central committee warned.

#### **ANC Reiterates Opposition to Homelands at Talks**

*MB2402170593 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1609 GMT 24 Feb 93*

[Text] Johannesburg Feb 24 SAPA—The African National Congress [ANC] on Wednesday [24 February] reiterated its opposition to any proposal that the multi-party negotiations planning conference, scheduled for March 5/6 this year, be attended by homeland administrations. A statement by the ANC's Department of Information and Publicity backed up ANC Secretary General Cyril Ramaphosa's views at the end of a two-day bilateral meeting with the government in Johannesburg on Tuesday that "limited progress" had been made over the question of delegates and other matters.

The statement said, however, there was broad agreement that "traditional leaders" in South Africa should participate on the basis of provincial delegations. "Each provincial delegation should be composed by the traditional leaders themselves and should not be formed on a party political basis.

"Those, who are insisting that homeland administrations also be represented at the negotiations planning conference, are displaying more zeal for point scoring than for ensuring the negotiation forces squarely effect the transition from apartheid to a united, non-racial, and non-sexist democratic South Africa."

The statement seemed to imply Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini should not enjoy a status higher than that of "traditional leaders" in other parts of the country. The Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP), which on Tuesday night said it would send separate IFP and kwaZulu government delegations to the planned conference, took umbrage at the fact that the king had not been accorded a separate delegation during Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] I and Codesa II sessions.

### **Group Urges Blacks To Vote for Liberation Movements**

*MB2402165593 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1536 GMT 24 Feb 93*

[By Rams Matlala]

[Text] Johannesburg Feb 24 SAPA—The Civics Association of Southern Transvaal [CAST] on Wednesday [24 February] vowed to try to persuade blacks not to attend election campaign meetings by the National Party [NP] and the Democratic Party [DP]. CAST General Secretary Dan Mofokeng told a news conference in Johannesburg the association would also make sure certain "pseudo organisations" outside liberation movements did not get black votes. He did not name the organisations.

Mr Mofokeng said the Civics had noted that while the NP pretended to be in favour of the elections, their involvement in activities that undermined democratic elections was questionable. He accused the NP of importing nationals from the Far East and of recruiting members of the Mozambique Resistance Movement, Renamo, and providing them with South African identity documents to gain more votes.

Other accusations leveled against the NP were the use of feeding schemes to campaign for votes; the refusal of homelands to issue ID's to people; and the Department of Home Affairs's insistence it would run the elections even though it had a material interest in the outcome.

Mr Mofokeng said campaigns by the NP and DP were intended to confuse the people and the Civics would "never" allow that. He said CAST, believing that the forthcoming elections would be a matter of life and death, called on "our people" to resist any meeting called by the NP and DP, and to intensify campaigns to force the NP and DP to speed up the election process.

CAST, he said, committed itself to elect "forces" that would reconstruct the economy, education and social lives of its people; and to utilise its offices for voter education and electioneering campaigns. Mr Mofokeng said people should not forget "all the atrocities and sufferings caused by the NP and its allies".

He announced that CAST was to approach employers and the labour movement about planned mock elections to take place soon, which would involve workers staying home while in pre-election activities. "We will also be

holding joint meetings with taxi organisations to discuss ways of them helping to ferry our people to election polls," he said.

Mr Mofokeng said it was after a "long bitter and protracted struggle" that the people had for the first time defeated the NP government into accepting the holding of non-racial and democratic elections. The Civics called on all liberation movements to join hands in the fight to win the elections from the NP government, he said.

### **SADF To Halt Citizen Force Call-Up From 1 Apr**

*MB2402135693 Johannesburg THE STAR in English 24 Feb 93 p 1*

[Unattributed report: "Citizen Force To Be Slashed"]

[Text] From April 1, the South African Defence Force [SADF] is to halt its call-up of Citizen Force [CF] members (follow-up campers) for duty in unrest areas.

In addition, it will drastically cut back on the call-up of CF troops in general.

The burden of township duty in support of the South African Police would now fall "as far as possible" on Permanent Force units and on national servicemen during their initial call-up period, an army source said.

The boon for CF troops was confirmed by the Officer Commanding Northern Transvaal Command, Brigadier Gert Opperman.

He said budget cuts and rationalisation would further curtail Northern Transvaal CF call-ups.

The move follows huge cutbacks in the defence force, of which the army has borne the brunt. Northern Transvaal Command alone will have laid off more than 850 people by April.

A senior army personnel officer said the SADF had stressed, however, that unrest and support needed by the police would determine the call-up of CF troops.

### **End Conscription Campaign Reacts**

*MB2502071593 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2320 GMT 24 Feb 93*

[SAPA PR Wire Service issued by the End Conscription Campaign on 24 February: "SADF Cutback on Camper Call-Ups"]

[Text] Yesterday's announcement by the SADF [South African Defense Force] is a sign of the increasing difficulty which they are having in calling people up for camps.

The SADF announced that as from April 1 Citizen Force [CF] campers would not be called-up for service in unrest areas and that the SADF would in general be cutting back on the call-up of campers.



This announcement will probably be positively received by some campers but does not address the grievances of many who feel that they are not prepared to do any more camps whatsoever.

While some object specifically to having to serve in unrest areas many, particularly those who have already completed an initial 2 years of military service, complain that they have already done more than their share of service.

Other grievances are that camps are usually a complete waste of time and that those who are called up are of much more use to society if they simply stay at work, particularly in the light of the present state of the economy.

Due to the high rate of violent crime many are also concerned about having to leave their families while they are away on camp.

The SADF's statement that approximately 50 percent of campers would still be called up for "training and administration" is also somewhat mystifying. The emphasis [as received] is that CF units are going to be allowed to continue to disrupt people's lives purely in order to maintain themselves while they are serving no useful purpose.

The situation is anyway that large numbers of those who are called-up choose to disregard their call-ups. Information from campers indicates that the number who report is usually less than 20 percent.

The SADF's statement therefore merely indicates that it is beginning to come to terms with the reality of resistance by campers to the continuation of the call-up system.

We would suggest that CF units should now run on skeleton staffs until the SADF can develop a recruitment system which is more acceptable. Issued by: David Bruce for: ECC [End Conscription Campaign]

#### **De Klerk, UK's Chalker Discuss Development Funding**

*MB2302123993 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1100 GMT 23 Feb 93*

[Text] Britain is to back a development fund for reconstruction in South Africa. The country can also expect to have greater access to international financial institutions with the ANC's [African National Congress] announcement that sanctions will end soon. This was announced by the British deputy minister of foreign affairs, Baroness Lynda Chalker, who said this would free substantial resources for investment all over South Africa to improve living conditions. Baroness Chalker met State President de Klerk for talks at Tuynhuys earlier today.

#### **French Envoy Comments on Investment Opportunities**

*MB2402102893 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0839 GMT 24 Feb 93*

[By Sean Feely]

[Text] Johannesburg Feb 24 SAPA—South Africa and France are close to signing a fiscal agreement on double taxation and investments' protection, French Ambassador at large for international investment Jean Tordjman said on Wednesday [24 February].

Speaking in Johannesburg during his 10-day visit to South Africa, Mr. Tordjman said the agreements had been on the table for some time "and will be discussed and realised very, very soon".

He stressed France was keen on expanding investment in South Africa following the political changes in the country over the last two years.

The French Government was further trying to encourage this trend through:

- the French Export Credit Insurance Corporation providing guarantee on the political risks for new French investments in South Africa;

- and, the structure of individual co-operation set up last month to assist South African and French manufacturers in forming joint ventures.

A number of French companies (apart from the already established total, liquid air and French bank) have started making substantial investments in the country.

They are: Societe Generale in the banking industry, Bull in data processing, Bouygues in civil engineering, Alcatel in electronics, Accor in tourism, and Damrec in mining.

Mr. Tordjman was particularly upbeat in his assessment of the South African economy despite its current poor performance.

He said the variety of the country's industrial base was extremely attractive, the quality of top management was on par with world standards, and the communications infrastructure was considerable.

Once there was a significant recovery in the international economy, South Africa with its abundant raw materials would benefit from higher commodity prices and its exports would grow.

Mr. Tordjman said he was more confident about South Africa's economy following his visit to the country but foreign investors would "wait for the signals from the leaders of the black community".

He believed that with the movement towards a political solution the country would not struggle to attract foreign investment despite the increasing competition from other developing countries.



**Norway To Phase Out Some Economic Sanctions  
15 Mar***MB2302163093 Johannesburg Afrikaans Stereo Radio  
Network in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 23 Feb 93*

[Text] Norway has decided to carry out a phased lifting of economic sanctions against South Africa. This decision is contrary to recommendations by the African National Congress [ANC] that trade sanctions should be maintained until an election date has been set. The bans on trade, services, and investments will be lifted 15 March. The ban on oil and weapons will remain.

Earlier this month Sweden confirmed that it is to lift economic sanctions against South Africa within the next few weeks.

**European Anti-Apartheid Groups Urge Pressure  
on Pretoria***MB2302144793 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1244  
GMT 23 Feb 93*

[By Raphael Banda]

[Text] Johannesburg Feb 23 SAPA—European anti-apartheid movements warned on Tuesday [23 February] the peace process in South Africa remained fragile and that no free and fair elections could take place under the prevailing atmosphere. The liaison group of European Community Anti-Apartheid Movements [AAM], meeting in Johannesburg a day after the close of the International Solidarity Conference, agreed to call on the EC to mount pressure on Pretoria to reach agreement with the ANC [African National Congress] on transition to democracy.

"The participants were deeply conscious that apartheid continues to be a living reality and were convinced, more than ever, of the need for urgent and effective international action to speed up the process of democratic change," Ms Manuela Cunha Paula, of the Portuguese anti-apartheid movement, told a news conference on Tuesday. She was reading a statement prepared by the liaison group after their meeting on Monday.

Mr Mike Terry, of the British anti-apartheid movement, referred to the Boipatong massacre in which more than 40 people died last year and said: "This process of change is still very, very fragile". He also told the conference there was an imbalance of political forces between the government and the anti-apartheid organisations.

"As South Africa is structured at the moment, you can't have a free and fair election," he said, adding that the liaison group's decision to raise election funds for the African National Congress was to ensure a democratic process in the country.

The liaison group's meeting agreed to immediately call on the Danish presidency of the European community and to the Council of Ministers to exert maximum possible diplomatic pressure on the Pretoria government. The pressure was to

ensure "rapid agreement is reached on the basis of the proposals put forward by the ANC National Executive Committee [NEC] at its meeting last week for the process of transition in South Africa".

The ANC NEC, meeting for three days last week, insisted financial sanctions had to be maintained until a date for all-race elections had been agreed on. The ANC also urged arms and oil embargoes be observed until after the installation of a democratic government. Overseas delegates at the International Solidarity Conference endorsed the resolution. The liaison group also agreed that "each AAM will be approaching its government urging support for such action by the EC and for it to apply pressure directly on the Pretoria regime".

In its efforts to ensure a free and fair poll, expected early next year, the European anti-apartheid movements said they would launch an appeal for international supervision, monitoring, and verification of the elections.

In another decision, the liaison group agreed to press for new initiatives by the international community to help end the political violence that has killed more than 7,000 people since President F W de Klerk unbanned the ANC and freed Nelson Mandela in 1990. "The liaison group was deeply conscious of the destructive consequences of violence on the fabric of South African society and the threat it poses to the process of democratic change," the conference was told.

After considering the contribution of international peace monitors such as the European Community, the liaison group agreed an extension of the EC mandate on the monitoring was necessary. The mandate expires on March 31. It also called for the enlargement of "all the teams in preparation for the election period". In addition to the EC group, observers from the United Nations and Organisation of African Unity are in the country.

The liaison group also called for more detailed submissions by the EC observer team "to increase (its) effectiveness and accountability".

Mr Terry said the reports of the EC team had to be made available for public knowledge "so we can encourage our governments to do more".

**Shots Fired at Communist Party's Hani***MB2502054593 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2111  
GMT 24 Feb 93*

[Excerpt] Fort Hare Feb 24 SAPA—Two shots were fired while South African Communist Party Secretary-General Chris Hani was leaving Fort Hare University in the troubled border region after a meeting on Wednesday night. A student on campus, who said she heard the shots and saw "two red dots of light disappear into the sky", said Mr Hani quickly changed cars and was driven away from the scene. University security staff

later confirmed they had investigated a shot fired on campus, but said they had no idea where it came from. No one had been hurt, and the shot had apparently been fired into the air. [passage omitted]

**ANC Condemns Attacks on Blacks by White Groups**

*MB2402201293 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1927  
GMT 24 Feb 93*

[SAPA PR Wire Service issued by the African National Congress: "ANC Condemns Attacks on Black People by Marauding White Groups"]

[Text] Recent reports of a spate of attacks by white groups on black pedestrians in some parts of the country leaving at least two children and an adult severely injured indicates a trend that places the safety of all South Africans at risk.

That a mother and her baby can be stoned, or a young girl shot at random, indicates a racist mentality that bodes ill for the future.

Such racist activity is in direct contradiction to the process of transition to democracy talks and the spirit of reconciliation we are trying to bring to our troubled land.

As both government and democratic forces begin the process, fostering political tolerance among differing political trends, activities of this nature should be unequivocally condemned. Those perpetrating such racist atrocities must be brought to book.

In the case of the attack on the baby, the police response that the suspects were known to them but were sitting for examinations, and therefore would not be apprehended, is absolutely unacceptable. This is a case of gross irresponsibility on the part of the police, reinforcing perceptions that attacks against black civilians are not regarded as criminal offence but merely as minor misdemeanours.

The African National Congress condemns these acts and urges the police to perform their duties as expected.  
Issued by: Department of Information and Publicity  
P.O. Box 61884  
Marshalltown 2107 24 February 1993

**HRC Says 29 Killed, 15 Injured in Week Ending 24 Feb**

*MB2402175093 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1724  
GMT 24 Feb 93*

[Text] Johannesburg Feb 24 SAPA—Twenty-nine people died and 15 were injured in countrywide violence in the seven days which ended on Tuesday [24 February], the Human Rights Commission [HRC] said on Wednesday. In its weekly report, the HRC said the statistics were lower than the previous week's total of 34 deaths and 27 injuries.

According to the HRC, there were only two deaths in the PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] region, the lowest recorded in one week since July 1990, and 18 in Natal, a drop compared with the 27 reported the previous week.

Six people died in the Eastern Cape, reportedly following violent clashes between African National Congress and Pan Africanist Congress supporters.

On a positive note, the HRC said: "For the second week this year, no train attacks were recorded".

**Kriel Rules Out Probe Into Police Custody Deaths**

*MB2002142593 Johannesburg SATURDAY STAR in  
English 20 Feb 93 p 1-2*

[Report by Chief Reporter John Perlman: "Custody Deaths: In-Depth Probe Ruled Out"]

[Text] Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel will not be issuing an in-depth report on all deaths in custody over the past two years—and insists that he never gave an undertaking to do so.

The Ministry of Law and Order this week denied that Kriel, in his response to allegations made in July by pathologist Dr Jonathan Gluckman, had ever undertaken to conduct a case-by-case investigation of all custody deaths. Ministry spokesman Captain Craig Kotze said that "would be a mammoth exercise".

Kotze said the investigation promised by Kriel was principally aimed at establishing the size of the problem. "The intention was never to conduct an indepth investigation into every case," he said. He said a number of recommendations for improving the safety of prisoners had, however, resulted from the probe.

The South African Police has furnished Saturday Star with statistical information derived from the probe, including the total number of deaths and a breakdown of causes of death and steps taken as a result. However, the impression that Kriel's probe would go further than this—gained from both his statements and those of President de Klerk—is widespread, if newspaper reports at the time are anything to go by.

The Sunday Times reported: "In response to Dr Gluckman's claims, Minister of Law and Order Hernus Kriel disclosed yesterday that he had ordered a report on every incident of death in detention over the past two years." Business Day referred to "a report on every death in custody over the past two years." Beeld said Kriel had ordered an investigation into "all deaths in police custody over the past two years". The Star said Kriel had promised "a comprehensive investigation into every death in detention since January 1991".

Kriel did communicate directly with Gluckman on this matter through a letter to the pathologist, who had alleged that 90 percent of custody deaths he had dealt with were the result of police abuse. In it Kriel wrote:

"Upon receiving your information, I not only requested the SA Police to immediately investigate the specific cases mentioned but also to launch an extensive probe into the exact dimensions of the total problem of deaths in custody since January 1 1991."

Democratic Party spokesman on justice Tony Leon said he had expected a "comprehensive investigation. Some cases may be explainable in a plausible or natural way, but those that are not should then each be investigated."

"In any case the police should do that because it is in their interests to do so. Minister Kriel is acting against the best interests of the police to conduct such a narrow probe into a matter of such extreme public interest."

The State President's office was unable to furnish Saturday Star with De Klerk's statements at the time.

Kriel's public wrangle with Gluckman is under public scrutiny again this week, with the inquest in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court on the death in custody of Bethuel Maphumulo, a Soweto man who died at Protea police station in 1990. Gluckman gave a post-mortem opinion on Maphumulo, recording that the deceased had multiple injuries and a broken hyoid bone in his neck.

Kriel produced a public rebuttal of Gluckman's claims in December. Gluckman has engaged lawyers to help him prepare a response, which is expected some time next month.

#### **CP Leader Rejects Power Sharing at Protest Meeting**

*MB2102065693 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 1800 GMT 20 Feb 93*

[Text] There's no such thing as power sharing, says Conservative Party [CP] leader Andries Treurnicht. Speaking at a protest meeting in Bethlehem today, Dr. Treurnicht said power sharing could only lead to loss of power.

Members and supporters of the CP blocked entrances to the town center this morning, as part of the protest meeting. A petition in which the government was asked to allow Bethlehem to elect a representative for Parliament in a democratic manner was presented to the chief magistrate. This protest action follows the appointment of an MP for the area without a by-election.

During the meeting, Dr. Treurnicht said that the CP would not participate in negotiations which were based on the handing over of the right to self-determination to an interim government. He added that they would negotiate on the basis of freedom for all groups in the country.

[Begin Treurnicht recording in Afrikaans] We who are gathered here today reject the African National Congress' claim; they simply point at the whole of South Africa and claim it as their own. We say no, we have a claim to our own land, and we will also recognize the right of other peoples to their own land. [end recording]

Dr. Treurnicht also said that the government should not accuse the CP of inciting violence, when they were unable to contain APLA [Azanian People's Liberation Army] and Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation—ANC Military Wing], and continued to release hardened criminals.

#### **Mass Action To Hit Tertiary Education 8 Mar**

*MB2402175793 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1730 GMT 24 Feb 93*

[By Clive Govender]

[Text] Johannesburg Feb 24 SAPA—Mass action is to hit tertiary education institutions countrywide on March 8 in support of student demands for an end to the financial crisis affecting them and the disbandment of the Independent Development Trust [IDT]. The South African Students' Congress (SASCO) on Wednesday [24 February] produced statistics showing plummeting student numbers at some universities due to financial restraints.

And at a press conference at Wits [Witwatersrand] University, SASCO Information and Publicity Secretary Mogomotsi Mogodiri called for the IDT's disbandment because of dissatisfaction with the "unilateral" steps it took to aid students financially. The Congress' southern Transvaal regional chairman Peniel Mashele alleged this was despite various meetings with the Trust during which it was agreed there would be consultation on funding.

The IDT was originally a government-funded project formed in 1990 to aid development in disadvantaged communities. It is now also funded by the private sector and targets development in education, housing, health and community development, job creation and skills training.

SASCO, with an estimated 75,000 members countrywide, said mass action would take the form of sit-ins, marches, demonstrations, and pickets throughout the country.

According to figures provided by SASCO, the University of the North (Turfloop), had outstanding student fees of R[and]18 million in 1992 with only 3,000 students registered this year compared with 12,000 in 1992. Another university whose numbers had plunged because students were excluded financially from registering, included Fort Hare, which had a R11 million deficit with 2,500 students registered for 1993, compared with the 6,000 in 1992.

Mr Mashele said the IDT should provide funding for those students unable to pay the previous years' fees, and who were therefore excluded from registering in the new year. The IDT had provided finance only for those students who had registered, he said.



SASCO also hit out at the IDT for failing to "prioritise" black tertiary institutions and for its failure to extend its boundaries to include various technikons and colleges of education. SASCO called on the government to provide emergency funding to tertiary institutions, to establish a national loan bursary scheme through negotiations, and to reduce registration fees.

The IDT was unable to comment immediately.

#### **Paper Reports on 'Schools Crisis' in Soweto**

MB2302151193 Johannesburg THE STAR in English  
23 Feb 93 p 1

[Report by Phil Molefe: "Pupils in Hijacking Spree"]

[Text] A delivery truck was hijacked and then set alight in a Soweto schoolyard yesterday—the latest incident in the ongoing schools crisis which has cost more than R[and]1 million in damages to vehicles since last Monday [15 February].

A group of pupils hijacked the truck and took it to Mapetla High School grounds where it was gutted amid shouts of "Amandla" [power].

Soweto police spokesman Colonel Tienie Halgryn said the truck was the 10th to be hijacked and burnt by Soweto pupils since last week.

Police estimate that more than R1 million has been lost through indiscriminate attacks on vehicles since the call by the Congress of South African Students (Cosas) for a "go slow" strike at Soweto schools.

A teenage boy was shot dead by police on Friday [19 February] after a group of pupils had attempted to hijack a car.

Cosas is protesting against the payment of matric examination fees.

The strike, in terms of which pupils attended classes for only three hours, continued in most Soweto high schools yesterday.

A group of boys, claiming to be Cosas members, went to schools not observing the strike call and threatened pupils who were not "toeing the line".

However, at a Soweto press conference later in the day, the Cosas branch executive denied calling a "go-slow" and urged pupils to remain at school until 2 pm when classes finished.

Spokesman Bafana Twala said his organisation had called on pupils to discuss the fee issue with a view to broader consultation.

—Sparks are set to fly when thousands of Soweto teachers hold a mass meeting at the Regina Mundi church hall today.

The meeting, convened by the Soweto branch of the South African Democratic Teachers' Union, will focus on retrenchments and plan for the living wage campaign.

#### **Black Pupil Power 'Gets Out of Hand'**

MB2302160093 Johannesburg THE STAR in English  
23 Feb 93 p 16

[Article by Education Reporter Phil Molefe: "Pupil Power is Out of Hand"]

[Text] Black education is sitting on a time bomb as pupil power gets out of hand. The aphorism that "power tends to corrupt and absolute power corrupts absolutely" most certainly applies to the pupils of today, emboldened as they are by their ability to impose terms on education authorities, teachers and the community at large.

They have been allowed to claim too much power and it is high time the parents and community decided to clip the youngsters' wings.

Schooling in the townships is continually being brought to a halt.

Student leaders seem to derive pleasure in finding a new issue and then calling for a class boycott, picket, march, sit-in or, in recent days, a "go-slow" strike.

"It's exam fees today and when the matter is settled they will find another issue to justify staying out of class," said a Soweto principal.

The ugliest aspect of the deepening crisis in black education is the view held by pupils that they are doing some a favour by going to school.

Indeed, pupils have lost all perspective and no longer seem to value education as an important tool for building careers and creating a better lifestyle.

The Soweto branch of the Congress of South African Students (Cosas) ordered pupils out of classes last week to protest against the payment of exam fees.

This decision was later overruled by the organisation's regional executive committee, which called on pupils to return to class.

But, alas, the regional committee came under fire from pupils, who demanded to know who gave it a mandate to call off the strike.

Angry pupils went on the rampage on Thursday [18 February], stoning cars and hijacking trucks in protest against the decision to call off the strike.

They have threatened to continue with the strike, in defiance of their regional leaders.

"Power has gone to their heads and there is no stopping them," said a principal.

He said they even carry fire-arms and other weapons to school.



The recent widespread disruptions have proved correct growing fears that classroom frustrations will spill over on to the streets.

The first few weeks of the year have seen sporadic incidents of mini-class boycotts.

Diepkloof high schools experienced a three-day stayaway earlier this month when pupils were ordered out of their classes by Cosas local leaders to pledge solidarity with a group arrested for criminal activities.

In the Moletsane, Tladi and Naledi areas, schools ground to a virtual halt after some teachers and principals were driven away from their schools because "they were not co-operative".

The Soweto Education Co-ordinating Committee (SECC) intervened and the "expelled" educators were allowed back.

The SECC should have taken the opportunity to clip Cosas's wings for the student body had reneged on a code of conduct agreed upon by various organisations at the beginning of the year.

Cosas is a signatory to the code which stipulates that there should be extensive consultations, involving all groups, before one party decides to take any action that would affect schooling.

Cosas has shown no respect for this binding agreement.

When the "go-slow" was called last week, it took everybody by surprise and "fellow comrades" in teacher and parent organisations were clearly embarrassed by the decision.

The Soweto branch of the South African Democratic Teachers' Union (SADTU) distanced itself from the call and urged its members to continue teaching pupils who were willing to learn.

The SECC deplored the action but stopped short of condemning it.

The ANC [African National Congress] chose to remain silent. However, it is this silence as much as Cosas's action that must be deplored.

If the ANC fails to take a stand now, it runs the risk of inheriting problems when it comes to power.

Cosas is very much aware that no one—be it parents, community organisations or the ANC itself—has the nerve to call it to order.

When the ANC called for mass action last year, the organisation's leadership made it clear that teachers and pupils should stay out of it.

Cosas, however, openly defied the ANC's position and went on to take part in the mass action.

Schools countrywide ground to a halt as part of their contribution to the "Vote with our feet" action.

"We are an autonomous organisation and the ANC does not have the right to decide for us," said Cosas.

Cosas is in the forefront of students' high-handed tactics. It has been involved in attacks on teachers, the expulsion of principals, the taking over of school administration by registering and allocating pupils to classes and the staging of campaigns which severely disrupt the learning process.

Rival organisations such as the Pan-African Students Organisation (Paso) and the Azanian Students' Movement (Azasm) should also take their fair share of criticism for expelling white teachers from township schools.

Teachers are teachers whether black or white. In fact, some of the white teachers targeted by these groups are well qualified and dedicated.

Recent years have seen the escalating abuse of pupils power, resulting in campaigns that have worked against the educational interests of thousands of children.

All stakeholders in education, including the Government, should agree as a matter of urgency to the establishment of an Interim Crisis Committee (ICC).

This committee should address classroom frustrations brought by the non-delivery of textbooks, the shortage of teachers and the lack of adequate learning facilities. The committee, through the support of parents, teachers and pupils themselves, should endeavour to work towards the creation of an atmosphere of serious learning and effective teaching.

The ICC must draw up a code of conduct with a view to restoring discipline in township schools and providing grievance procedure guidelines.

Until such time as all parties agree on a forum of this nature, the time bomb will tick away.

#### **Lebowa Education Department Urges Students' Return**

*MB2302115193 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1054 GMT 23 Feb 93*

[Text] Lebowakgomo Feb 23 SAPA—A call for all College of Education students to return to classes was made by the Lebowa Education Department [LED] on Tuesday, in the wake of a decision by students' representative councils [SRC] to suspend all academic programmes.

In reaction to the LED's call, a South African Democratic Teachers Union [SADTU] spokesman in Lebowa, Weston Mkazi, said although the organisation did not support class boycotts, they agreed with students' demands.

Mr Mkazi said the crisis would continue until the students' demands had been met.

On February 4, seven of the 12 SRCs at the Colleges of Education under the LED, made certain demands, including the admission of more students, that hostel administration come under SRC control, and that all council offices be equipped with telephones, faxes and computers.

These demands were not met and sporadic class boycotts began at the various colleges of education.

In a statement on Tuesday, the LED said it was "highly deplorable" that these demands had affected academic progress at the colleges.

LED Spokesman Segopane Seroka said the four colleges which were the worst hit were Sekhukhune College, Dr C. N. Phatudi College, Setotlwane College and Mamogalakale Chuene College, where classes had been completely disrupted.

Mr Marthinus Steyn, rector of Sekhukhune College, was ousted by students for failing to accede to their demands.

Mr Seroka said a joint meeting between education authorities, the rectorate, parents, SADTU and other parties on Friday [19 February], had resolved to reinstate Mr Steyn.

SADTU's Mr Mkazki said on Tuesday: "Although we are not directly involved, we had a meeting with the students, and we supported the action".

The crisis would continue until students' demands had been met. A lot if these issues were not being dealt with due to "reactionary" rectors, Mr Mkazki alleged.

#### **AEC Discusses Nuclear Deal With Russia**

MB2102120893 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES  
Business Times in English 21 Feb 93 p 1

[By Kevin Davie]

[Text] South Africa's highly-subsidised Atomic Energy Corporation [AEC] is discussing a deal with the Russians to enrich uranium for use as nuclear fuel at Koeberg.

Discussions with the Russian nuclear authority are at an exploratory stage but hold the prospect of both cheaper electricity from Koeberg and reducing the government subsidy—R[and]685-million last year—to the AEC.

Nuclear fuel production in SA has been one of apartheid's costliest legacies. Government has spent billions of rands to enable the AEC to earn R140-million annually selling fuel at inflated prices to Eskom [Electricity Supply Commission] for use at Koeberg.

The AEC acknowledges that its uranium enrichment plant at Pelindaba is non-viable and says changed international politics have created the possibility of sourcing more economical fuel.

An agreement for future co-operation between the AEC and Russia was concluded towards the end of last year. Discussions "are being conducted on an on-going basis", the AEC says.

Under consideration is uranium enrichment, the most expensive and sensitive part of the process, whereby uranium is converted into nuclear fuel.

Industry sources allege that the AEC is negotiating in secret and does not intend passing on savings to Eskom and electricity users. This is refuted by the AEC.

"It has never been the intention to prevent disclosure of the matter under discussion," says AEC's Dr Karel Fouche. "It is accepted practice in the business world not to divulge commercial terms of negotiations and discussions prior to entering into an agreement."

The Russian parties involved are understood to be state nuclear authority Minatom and Tenex, which markets Russia's nuclear fuel.

A source says AEC sells its fuel to Eskom in terms of a long-term contract at \$200 per SWU (separative work unit), while Russia can supply at below the world price of \$68 per SWU.

Sourcing the fuel from Russia would save about R80-million a year, the source estimates. The AEC says that its fuel is sold to Eskom at prices substantially below \$200 a SWU, but does not disclose the amount.

The AEC last year received a government subsidy of R685-million (R213-million for financing costs and loan redemption) to produce fuel for Koeberg valued at R140-million.

But the AEC stresses that its negotiations with Russia "would not include the possibility of (supplying) all SA's nuclear fuel needs".

Dr Fouche says it has never been claimed that nuclear fuel production at the uranium enrichment plant at Pelindaba would be commercially viable.

"The decision in the late 70s to erect the plant was taken to secure nuclear fuel for Koeberg when procurement was prohibited as a result of sanctions.

"Realising the inherent non-viability of the plant—and being conscious of the changing international political climate—the AEC, in collaboration with Eskom, is continuously exploring possibilities to provide the most economical fuel services," says Dr Fouche.

"Exploratory discussions have been held and are being conducted to achieve this objective. No agreements have been reached and no contracts regarding the purchase of SWUs have been concluded."

A source says Eskom would like to be free to buy its nuclear fuel needs at the cheapest price and not be limited to the AEC contract, which was signed in the sanctions age.

But the AEC claims that "the present negotiations are being conducted with the full knowledge and approval of Eskom's top management."

Asked to comment, a spokesman says Eskom has no knowledge of discussions between the AEC and the Russians. The spokesman later said that Eskom's Ian McRae is a board member of the AEC and is informed in the capacity but does not feed back information.

"Eskom expects to be fully informed when the deal is signed," the spokesman says.

"Eskom will be party to final negotiations before, and if, any contract with any foreign supplier is entered into," says Dr Fouche. He says this is a prerequisite in terms of the existing AEC/Eskom contract.

"No agreement is to be concluded within the near future," says Dr Fouche.

Dr Johan Kruger, of the Bernard Price Institute, says that SA would be better off if nuclear fuel production was "cut off at the knees". He claims that at present Eskom and the taxpayer is subsidising the AEC "to make it look competitive."

"It would be better if Eskom imported the fuel directly and not through the AEC, and thus cut out an expensive statutory middle-man," says Dr Kruger.

#### **Denel To Sell Weapons 'Wherever' Need Exists**

*MB2502060193 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in Afrikaans 1800 GMT 24 Feb 93*

[Text] South Africa's weapons export industry is once again in the news. The Denel group says it is selling its own products, and will sell the weapons wherever the need for its product exists. Johan Alberts, Denel's executive director, said today in Pretoria that this included Israel. This report by Marinus Wijnbeek:

[Begin recording] [Wijnbeek] Denel represents 60 per cent of South Africa's weapons industry. Among its products are the well known G-5 and G-6 cannons and the Rooikat [Red Cat] tank. These products were recently on exhibition in Abu Dhabi. Weapon exports from South Africa are controlled by export permits which are issued by Armscor [Armaments Corporation of South Africa] and are subject to political decisions.

[Alberts] All I can say is that once we obtain permits and are allowed to export to certain countries, we will do so. [end recording]

#### **Maize Board Says Crop Lowest In 21 Years**

*MB2302065693 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in Afrikaans 1800 GMT 22 Feb 93*

[Text] South Africa's maize harvest this year is expected to be the lowest in 21 years. This was announced today in

Malmesbury at an information meeting of the Maize Board. Mr. Eddie Pienaar, the chairman of the board, said about 1 million tonnes of maize will have to be imported this year. He said, although the Swartland and Reuens [maize producing regions in the Cape province] had good harvests, the maize situation in the Orange Free State was desperate.

#### **ANC on Wronsley Report on Government Misspending**

*MB2302115893 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 1058 GMT 23 Feb 93*

[SAPA PR Wire Service issued by the African National Congress: "ANC Press Statement on the Wronsley Report"]

[Text] It should come as no surprise to South Africans that the final report of the former auditor-general, Peter Wronsley, criticises massive government misspending and lack of financial controls in government departments.

Abuse and misuse is most blatantly expressed in the golden handshakes proffered to all who collaborated with or ensured the implementation of apartheid.

The professional economic panel of Nedcor/Mutual suggested that as much as 30 per cent of the total South African budget could be "waste"—i.e. money not spent as allocated or that which could be saved.

The report slates the TBVC [Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, Ciskei] and self-governing territories. But they were never economically viable and were established to further a narrow, ethnic agenda. The enormous expenditure incurred to establish and maintain the bantustans is a result of grand apartheid designs. Reincorporation into South Africa is the only real solution.

Some of the homelands have had structural adjustment programmes in place for a considerable time, attempting to cut back on expenditure. But this has been largely unsuccessful.

But what occurs in bantustans merely mirrors what takes place at a central government level. At no level of government is there planning. The economy is run on an ad-hoc basis and the disastrous consequences are there for all to see.

In particular, we need to know if Peter Wronsley was allowed access to the R[and]4.383-bn [billion] allocated as the secret "Special Defence Account", and what his findings were. Issued by:

The Department of Information and Publicity,  
P.O. Box 61884, Marshalltown 2107, Johannesburg.  
23 February, 1993



25 February Review of Current Events, Issues  
MB2502130093

[Editorial Report]

THE CITIZEN

Cabinet Changes Partly Good, Partly Bad—Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 22 February in its page 6 editorial views government's latest Cabinet changes as "partly good and partly bad." Referring to the appointment of colored and Indian ministers to the Cabinet the editorial says: "Since the National Party is wooing Coloured and Indian voters, it is necessary to have these sections represented in the Cabinet in the run-up to the poll." However, placing the defense portfolio under Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee "is bound to raise eyebrows." Mr. Coetsee was former deputy minister of defense, "but even in the transition period, Defence should be an important enough portfolio to have its own Minister. Mr Coetsee carries enough burdens as Minister of Justice, not only having to deal with such explosive issues like the possible resumption of hanging but also contentious issues like the Bill of Rights."

International Community Should Not Take Sides in RSA Elections—The African National Congress, ANC, "which does not hesitate to spend millions on luxury homes for its leaders, is appealing to the international community to give it 'maximum possible' financial assistance for its election campaign," notes the page 6 editorial in Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 23 February. "Now, we don't know why the international community should be expected to fund the ANC any more than, say, the Pan-Africanist Congress [PAC], the Democratic Party, the Labour Party, the Inkatha Freedom Party or the ruling National Party. After all, it's bad enough, say, for Sweden to fund the ANC as a liberation organisation which involved itself in terrorism, but it's worse for Sweden to take sides in our election by funding the ANC's campaign."

THE STAR

Progress Toward Multiparty Talks—Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 25 February in a page 24 editorial stresses that progress is being made toward a resumption of multiparty negotiations. "There is agreement that a planning conference for full negotiations should be held on March 5 and 6. The agreement signals wider progress." "The ANC and the Government have their own reasons for wanting the PAC and AZAPO [Azanian People's Organization] at the pending talks. The ANC wants to strengthen its position by reviving the Patriotic Front; the Government wants to weaken the ANC by

inviting rival 'liberation movements'. Motivation is irrelevant. It is superseded by the need to make the talks as inclusive as possible."

BUSINESS DAY

'Gross Inefficiency' in Ministers' Home Pay Outs—Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 25 February in a page 6 editorial puts the average pay out to 30 political office-bearers at 100,000 rand each "for staying in their own homes rather than taking up official accommodation available to them." This practice "is quite above board, and has been going on for years, though the amounts involved have more than doubled since 1990." "What South Africa is having to endure—until there is an election—is a government which professes to care but condones gross inefficiency and sharp practice. Worst of all for government is that the good it has done on the political front is being forgotten in the outcry over its handling of public money. It has become its own worst enemy."

SOWETAN

De Klerk's 'Patently Corrupt Administration'—"It is difficult to take seriously President F.W. de Klerk's assurances that his patently corrupt administration is still committed to clean government," declares a page 10 editorial in Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 25 February. "Ministers being paid to live in their own homes, millions lost to foreign con men, millions of taxpayers' money set aside for the convenience and pleasure of murderers of the shadowy CCB [Civil Cooperation Bureau]...It is a squalid and despicable record that should shame its holders. But will it?"

CITY PRESS

COSAS, Teachers, Parents Responsible for Students' Disturbances—Referring to the Soweto schoolchildren who went on a "rampage" protesting examination registration fees, Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 21 February says: "There have been disturbing signals that COSAS [Congress of South African Students] is behind these disturbances. More frightening is that the ANC, SADTU [South African Democratic Teachers Union] and the NECC [National Education Coordinating Committee] have not been reading the Riot Act to these children." "It is common knowledge in our townships that COSAS is the ideological child of the ANC. That places responsibility on the ANC to act, not employ the lame excuses we are used to." As for SADTU, "when it comes to old-fashioned discipline in the classroom it has been found wanting. Can we then blame some black parents when they charge that SADTU, instead of laying down the law, has become an accomplice of our lawless children in the schools?"

**Angola****Dos Santos Dismisses Finance Minister, Bank Governor***MB2402195293 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 24 Feb 93*

[“Press communique” from the Office of the President of the Republic issued on 24 February]

[Text] Following a meeting held with His Excellency Prime Minister Dr. Marcolino Moco last Friday, 19 February, President of the Republic Engineer Jose Eduardo dos Santos has decided to dismiss from their posts Dr. Salomao Chirimimbi, finance minister, and Mr. Sebastiao Lavrador, National Bank of Angola governor.

The measure is motivated by the nonimplementation of the decision of the Council of Ministers of 7 January 1993 and their exceeding their authority in devaluing the national currency by 1,196 percent without previously contacting different government sectors and adhering to Paragraph C of Article 112 of the Constitution.

It will be recalled that the Council of Ministers only approved the general guidelines of the Economic Stabilization Program and its implementation demands the approval of a series of legal documents on different aspects of the program.

The finance minister and the governor of the National Bank of Angola will be temporarily replaced by Dr. Manuel Carneiro and Generoso de Almeida, respectively, in addition to their present functions.

In making this decision, His excellency the president of the Republic, took into account the firm need to build a democratic state of the rule of law in Angola.

**Anstee Says UNITA Ready To Sign Cease-fire***MB2502121793 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 25 Feb 93*

[Text] Margaret Anstee, special representative of the UN secretary general in Angola, said she received guarantees that the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] is ready to sign an immediate cease-fire in the peace talks due to begin in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, tomorrow. All the same, General Higinio Carneiro, Angolan Government military representative in the Control Commission for the Implementation of the Peace Accord, expressed fear that UNITA would later renege on any agreement signed in Addis Ababa.

**Anstee Confirms UNAVEM Official Missing in Cabinda***MB2402201693 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 24 Feb 93*

[Text] The UN Angola Verification Mission [UNAVEM]-2 has confirmed the kidnapping of one of

its officials in Cabinda. He is Jordanian (Faez Shadaifat) who was kidnapped by unknown people at (Chiavi), 8 km from the city of Cabinda. Margaret Anstee confirmed the kidnapping and guaranteed that the UNAVEM and the government have already begun joint efforts to locate the missing official.

ANGOP [Angolan Press Agency], citing military sources, reported that the kidnapping was carried out by soldiers belonging to the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola who attacked the vehicle in which the UN official was traveling.

**Gen Carneiro Previews Addis Ababa Talks***MB2502060093 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 24 Feb 93*

[Text] The meeting between the government and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] will be held in Addis Ababa on 26 February. General Higinio Carneiro says the government is going to Addis Ababa to hold talks and not to yield to blackmail.

[Begin Carneiro recording] The government has always demonstrated its readiness to hold talks. It has always demonstrated its flexibility. It is ready to negotiate within a legal and just framework which reflects the interests of the nation. [end recording]

The head of the Angolan military delegation to the Addis Ababa talks said the government expects UNITA to hold a frank and open discussion with the government to reach a cease-fire.

[Begin Carneiro recording] Our desire is to see the UNITA delegation go to the meeting with a mandate and a feeling that we must overcome the existing crisis. We have to find solutions. We should use our resourcefulness to end existing problems. If this is our desire and spirit then, within the framework of our traditional frankness, we shall naturally be able to find a solution. [end recording]

**Discusses Meetings With Observers***MB2502095193 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 24 Feb 93*

[Text] A delegation from the Angolan Government has discussed the country's situation with peace observers in Lisbon, Portugal. The delegation was received separately by Herman Cohen, Brisoa e Gala, and Grigoriy Karasin. After the meetings, Higinio Carneiro said his delegation agreed with some points in the stand adopted by peace observers.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] Do you accept the observers' stand?

[Carneiro] We do. We have expressed our agreement in principle. We think the proposals are reasonable and could evidently be discussed.

[Reporter] [Words indistinct] yesterday's meeting with negotiators, observers [words indistinct]?

[Carneiro] [laughs] Well, as you know, we did not come prepared for a meeting with U.S., Portuguese, and Russian peace observers. Fortunately, or unfortunately, we are staying in the same hotel and we were able, as we are now, to exchange views on the peace process.

[Reporter] You held talks with U.S. (or Russian) observers?

[Carneiro] We held talks with U.S. peace observers and within 10 or 20 minutes, we shall hold talks with Russians.

[Reporter] Did you [words indistinct] recognition of the government by the United States?

[Carneiro] No. Until now, no. We are only aware of proposals, projects, but we would like to see this [words indistinct] as soon as possible.

[Reporter] This recognition will depend on the reestablishment of peace [words indistinct] in Angola?

[Carneiro] I do not think so. My personal view is that it should not be that way because there is a government which is a result of elections. There are legitimate, democratically-elected, and internationally-recognized organs. The United States as the defenders, shall we say, of democracy should [words indistinct].

[Reporter] [Words indistinct] at this time?

[Carneiro] That is possible, yes.

[Reporter] [Words indistinct] the sentence that elections were free and fair and the United States should recognize the democratic institutions [words indistinct]?

[Carneiro] That is evident. If the international community recognizes them, then we do not know where the problem lies.

[Reporter] [Words indistinct] international community as spelled out by the peace observers yesterday. How does the Angolan Government react to this?

[Carneiro] Well, the government has always expressed its readiness to hold talks and it has been flexible. Accordingly, everything that is in the interest of peace, as long as it is not at any cost, will be considered by the government.

[Reporter] [Words indistinct] mean by this?

[Carneiro] This means that we should not abdicate from our stands of recognition, the legitimacy of state organs, election results; in brief, a whole series of aspects that must be defended in the interest of the Angolan nation.  
[end recording]

## Government-UNITA Clashes Continue

### Fighting Intensifies in Huambo

MB2402203293 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 24 Feb 93

[Excerpts] Clashes have intensified in the city of Huambo. The number of deaths is countless because bombs have been exploding in all directions. Journalist William Tony who has been in Huambo since the war erupted there said the Ombundus are the principal victims of the conflict. The journalist said the two sides have war arsenals sufficient to continue the war for a very long time. [passage omitted]

The government forces' column advancing to Huambo has killed more than 100 of Jonas Savimbi's elements over the past three days. The column sent Savimbi's forces into panic in Ganda and they have already begun to withdraw from the area. Government forces have consolidated their positions in Caimbambo and Cubal Districts and are now mounting actions against the rearguard of UNITA forces which have split into small groups.

### UNITA on 'False' FAPLA Victories

MB2502111993 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0600 GMT 25 Feb 93

[Text] The shameful and heavy defeats suffered by Eduardo dos Santos' troops on the battlefield, have led the officers of the notorious People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA] to claim false victories just to confuse the national and international communities. Thus, political circles here in Jamba have strongly condemned the statements by FAPLA officers in Luanda that their military column, already routed by the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola, is still advancing toward Huambo. The political circles said the statements are part of the regime's false propaganda to cover up its troops failures on the battlefield and thereby raise the already low morale of besieged and hungry FAPLA forces in Huambo.

### Attempts To Rescue Troops 'Doomed'

MB2502085493 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0600 GMT 25 Feb 93

[Text] Attempts by the Luanda communist regime to save its troops stationed in Huambo without any possibility of survival are and will always continue to be doomed to failure. After being unable to reinforce the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA] by road, the Futungo de Belas officials are now desperately trying to transport troops to Huambo by air. Circles close to the General Staff of the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA] revealed that the FAPLA Command intends to airlift troops to Huambo.



with the objective of saving beleaguered comrades-in-arms. We also learned from the same sources that the Futungo de Belas' regime intends to bomb all southern Angola airports to prevent the UNITA delegation from going to Addis Ababa. The sources have warned the instigators of this Machiavellian and warmongering plan not to engage in adventure because, as they have demonstrated in the past throughout the country, FALA forces will give an appropriate response.

#### **UNITA Says Valentim's Alleged Son in Spy Service**

*MB2502103993 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0600 GMT 25 Feb 93*

[Text] Diplomatic sources yesterday revealed that the so-called son of Dr. Jorge Valentim, who sought refuge in the Namibian capital a few days ago, is a spy in the service of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party [MPLA-PT]. The MPLA agent, who was accompanied by another person, identified himself as Joaquim da Conceicao Jorge Valentim, Nelson Jorge Valentim, and later as a UNITA brigadier. His mission was to create disturbances within the Angolan community in Namibia. Having been detected, the two men tried to ask for political asylum, having approached the Embassies of the United States and Portugal. Both were interviewed by U.S. Consul Jim Williams. Western observers feel the report put out by journalist Jose Goncalves in some way demonstrates his connivance with the MPLA-PT's secret services.

#### **UNITA Views Ndalu's Visit to Spain as 'Warmongering'**

*MB2502104593 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0600 GMT 25 Feb 93*

[Text] Officials of the government of Marcolino Moco are firmly determined to continue with their warmongering actions in order to silence the Angolan people's principal opposition force to the Luanda regime. Accordingly, they resort to all subtle maneuvers to plunge the Angolan nation into a generalized war with unforeseen consequences. Attentive Angolans view Franca Ndalu's visit to Spain as a reinforcement of military relations between the two governments.

This is the second visit to Spain in a short period of time by officials of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party [MPLA-PT]. Andre Pitra Petroff also visited Spain recently. This clearly shows the involvement of the Spanish Government in the Angolan conflict at the side of the MPLA-PT in a clear and shameless violation of the Triple Zero Option in the Bicesse Accords.

It will be recalled that Felipe Gonzalez's government has financed, trained, and armed the Riot Police, MPLA-PT's reserve army, which has so far killed many Angolan people.

#### **Official Urges Observers To Stand Firm Against UNITA**

*MB2502070993 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 24 Feb 93*

[Text] Joao Lourenco, secretary for information of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA], has expressed satisfaction with the conclusions of the meeting of peace observers and views with great expectations the second meeting between the government and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

[Begin Lourenco recording] We feel the conclusions of the meeting of peace observers are in general satisfactory. We think, however, that we should begin to call a spade a spade. If Addis Ababa II does not bring about a cease-fire because of UNITA, which so far has not really demonstrated its readiness to go to Addis Ababa with the intention of signing a cease-fire, this movement should then be clearly condemned. Peace observers should adopt an increasingly firmer and more vigorous stand against the true culprit in this war. The true culprit is well known—it is Jonas Savimbi. It is UNITA. Accordingly, we expect peace observers to adopt a very clear and unequivocal stand against Jonas Savimbi, against UNITA. [end recording]

#### **Commentary Urges U.S., Russia, Cuba To Meet Over UNITA**

*MB2402132093 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 23 Feb 93*

[Station commentary]

[Text] The second round of talks between the government and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] has finally been announced for Addis Ababa on 26 February. The meeting was scheduled to be held today, but as usual and despite the UN plan, Savimbi's men alleged that they needed a further three days to make arrangements for their trip. Because we are used to Savimbi's methods, it is obvious that there are no further arrangements to be made. The problem remains the same: Savimbi has not taken the city of Huambo and so he lacks a sound bargaining chip.

Encouraged mainly by conservative circles in South Africa, the United States, and by President Mobutu through logistical and military support, Savimbi has long lost interest in the Bicesse Accord. If he has not formally reneged it, it is only because he wants to avoid international pressure. His insistence on military confrontation as a means of imposing his political views should have long ago made the international community change its attitude.

There is more than enough proof that Savimbi has never been interested in a democratic solution to the Angolan conflict. To expect that one day he will change his attitude is nothing but an illusion. An example of that is the fact that he has rejected the

international observers' ultimatum in a show of general defiance. Yet, Savimbi can only do that publicly because he obviously continues to enjoy considerable support among foreign political circles.

The recent Angolan Government disclosure that special forces of the South African Navy were undergoing specific training in order to carry out sabotage operations in Angola on behalf of UNITA is yet another sign that there are many forces challenging UN efforts to resolve the current Angolan crisis. This means that if the United Nations and the observers of the Angolan peace accord do not take more realistic and stronger measures against that type of action, their mission risks becoming a futile effort.

The New York Accords, being put at stake by South Africa, also concern Russia, the United States, and Cuba. It would not be a bad idea if the signatories to those accords meet again in order to analyze the offending attitude by one of the signatories, and probably Zaire's as well, which indirectly is putting Angolan stability at stake. Even if the South African Government says that it is not officially involved in subversive activities against a sovereign country, it cannot permit actions to be organized from its country, putting at risk an accord of which it is a signatory. If one allows actions like the ones carried out by Zaire and South Africa to continue hindering the efforts by the international community to resolve the Angolan conflict, then sooner or later the light of hope in Addis Ababa will vanish at the end of the tunnel and we will once again see the internationalization of the war. That would be a bad precedent for other conflicts.

### Botswana

#### BPP Official Blames Talks Failure on BNF in North

*MB2502095593 Gaborone Radio Botswana Network in English 0510 GMT 25 Feb 93*

[Text] The secretary general of the Botswana People's Party, BPP, Mr. Matlhomola Modise, has blamed the failure of the unity talks between his party and the Botswana National Front [BNF] on a northern group of the BNF whom he alleged are more interested in gaining positions of power than in uprooting the BDP [Botswana Democratic Party] Government.

Addressing political rallies in Lobatse recently, Mr. Modise said as long as the BNF and other political parties are not united, Botswana would continue to suffer under the yoke of the BDP. He said some BNF delegates, particularly a few in the northern part of the country, have contributed significantly toward the collapse of the unity talks through their selfish interests. He said it is a shame that unity talks collapsed at a time when Botswana are being seriously exploited by the BDP. Mr. Modise said his party is ready and would accept any move toward opposition unity which would oust the BDP from power.

Turning to the country's labor laws Mr. Modise attacked them, saying they allow foreigners to enjoy the fruits of this country more than its citizens. He said it is unfair for the government to allow foreign companies to come along with their laborers, because there are many unemployed Botswana who could be employed as laborers.

### Malawi

#### Security Police Arrest Returning Dissidents

*MB2502113593 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0919 GMT 25 Feb 93*

[Text] Lusaka Feb 25 SAPA—Security police in Malawi on Wednesday [24 February] arrested two exiled dissidents who flew from neighbouring Zambia to advance the pro-democracy campaign there, Lilongwe police confirmed.

The dissidents, Edmond Jika, secretary for international affairs of the United Front for Multiparty Democracy (UFMD) and executive member Gabriel Nkunika were arrested on arrival at Lilongwe airport.

Reports from Malawi said the activists were arrested in the arrivals hall in the presence of several Western diplomats.

Police confirmed the arrest of the two dissidents, but declined to provide further details. Sources said they were whisked away in a windowless police van.

President Kamuzu Banda has called a referendum for June 14 on whether the country becomes a multiparty state after more than 20 years of single-party rule.

The 96-year-old authoritarian ruler bowed to international pressure when donors froze aid in millions of Rands that props the agriculture-based economy.

Several internally-based opposition groups are agitating for radical change and President Banda has asked foreign observers to monitor the referendum.

Reacting to reports of the arrest of the two activists, UFMD Chairman Dr Harry Bwanausi said: "We are worried about their treatment. The Malawi record for human rights abuse is very bad but we hope the international community and the diplomatic community in Malawi will help to get the duo released".

He said two other dissidents who arrived in Lusaka from Tanzania on Wednesday would leave for Malawi on Friday despite the arrests.

### Mozambique

#### Dhlakama Fears 'War Could Resume Any Time'

*MB2402171293 (Clandestine) Voz da Renamo in Portuguese 1600 GMT 24 Feb 93*

[Station commentary]

[Text] Since the signing of the Peace Accord in Rome on 4 October 1992, its implementation [words indistinct] Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] government. Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] President

Afonso Dhlakama says he fears war could resume any time in Mozambique. [passage indistinct] Renamo has so far tolerated these acts of provocation, although [words indistinct].

More than 15,000 Frelimo soldiers and 3,000 People's National Security Service elements have already been transferred to the new police force. This maneuver [words indistinct]. We cannot understand that after October, both the Frelimo government and Renamo should continue [words indistinct] foreign observers [words indistinct]. After the agreement, [words indistinct] the confinement of troops under the supervision of the United Nations. Although the UN Security Council has already approved the sending of UN troops and personnel, [words indistinct] adoption of stands [words indistinct] for the training of a single and nonpartisan army [words indistinct] present conditions are propitious to the resumption of a new war.

Renamo does not want a new war. Renamo believes in human rights. People are killed in war. In the past, Renamo was forced to take up arms for well known reasons. Two years of negotiations in Rome have guaranteed that for which we have always strived—democracy. Renamo does not want to see the Peace Accord thwarted. It fears that the continued violations of the accord by Frelimo could jeopardize the peace process.

#### **Renamo Voluntarily Withdraws From Posts in Nampula**

*MB2402183493 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 24 Feb 93*

[Text] The Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] has voluntarily withdrawn from three administrative posts—Namaponda, Namitoro, and Boila—it occupied recently in coastal Angoche District in Nampula Province. The withdrawal followed an understanding reached in negotiations between the two parties, although the government had already notified the United Nations of the occupation of the three administrative posts.

#### **Renamo Areas in Quelimane Face 'Serious' Food Shortages**

*MB2402184593 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 24 Feb 93*

[Text] Three people have been dying of hunger daily in areas under the control of the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] in Morrumbala District, Zambezia Province. According to Radio Mozambique in Quelimane, more than 90 percent of Renamo-controlled areas in the district are facing serious food shortages. The source says Doctors Without Borders, the French nongovernmental organization, has been distributing food in Renamo-controlled areas in the district, while the Save the Children Fund, the British nongovernmental organization, has been distributing seeds.

#### **Manica Bishop Condemns Intimidation Over Party Choice**

*MB2502060293 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 24 Feb 93*

[Text] The multiparty system is now a concrete reality in Mozambique. It is a new experience in our country. The Mozambican people's right to freely belong to any party of their choice is not being observed, however. Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] sympathizers tore pamphlets and pictures of Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] leader Afonso Dhlakama at M'ssica town supermarket last week. According to unconfirmed reports, some Renamo sympathizers were assaulted, while others were even killed in Guro and Sussundenga Districts. Commenting on the situation a few days ago, Don Francisco Silota, Catholic bishop of Manica Province, said people should not be harassed just because they belong to this or that party.

[Begin Silota recording] There should be no intimidation. There should be no threats. People should be free to join a party of their choice, a party they think is going to save the country. There should be no manipulation. This would be the biggest crime we could commit against the Mozambican people. It would be another kind of oppression, another kind of slavery. With intimidation and coercion, we run the risk of failing to choose the person who would lead us to a better future. Let the people be free. Let us not intimidate them and they will know to choose the right man and the right party to form the government. Accordingly, I would like to call on the party authorities to stop acts of intimidation, manipulation, and coercion. People should be enlightened on their freedom to choose the party and the person they want to form the government. This would guarantee effective peace in Mozambique. [end recording]

### **Namibia**

#### **Ministry Reports Disputes, Irregularities in Defense**

*MB2502112993 Windhoek DIE REPUBLIKEIN in Afrikaans 12 Feb 93 p 1*

[Report by Chris Jacobie: "Armed Force's Dispute"]

[Text] An absence of disciplinary procedure, nepotism, disputes, disregard for instructions from the Armed Forces' chief, and incompetence have been reported by military correspondents at the highest level.

These revelations are contained in copies of a letter and memorandum written by the Defense Ministry's legal department chief Lieutenant Colonel Gullen Kalokwe, to the ministry's permanent secretary, Eratus Negonga.

Lt. Col. Kalokwe, former magistrate, was appointed last year as the defense forces' legal department chief, despite the fact that Judge Bryan O'linn of the Namibian High Court had set aside a sentence and a conviction, because



"he had violated an accused's constitutional rights and subjected the hearing to serious unlawfulness". Judge O'linn stated inter alia that the serious irregularity and illegality is, as such, a disparagement of justice in the highest degree.

According to his own memorandum, Lt. Col. Kalokwe was appointed on 17 July 1992 on instruction from the Armed Forces' chief General Dimo Hamaambo and powers were delegated to him to call together court martials and to exercise authority over them.

He now alleges in the same memorandum to Mr. Negonga that, contrary to earlier defense force statements on stricter discipline, he has not handled a single court martial.

The defense force instituted a commission of investigation and improved discipline after recent revelations by DIE REPUBLIKEIN that at least 14,080 members of the defense force have been absent for the last 15 months without leave.

In defense force correspondence to the Prime Minister's Office, it has been disclosed that several warnings issued to commanders on this unhealthy state of affairs have been flung to the winds and that there have been cases of soldiers who only came to collect their salaries and immediately thereafter were absent without leave.

Mr. Kalokwe also alleges in the memorandum that he did everything in his power to restructure the legal department, but his efforts were in vain.

According to him, there are officials who oppose Defense Force Chief Dimo Hamaambo's orders to preside at disciplinary hearings, as they prefer to "appoint their own favorites."

"I have proposed to act as judge-advocate and they could still appoint their favorites, but this proposal has also not been acceptable.

"When must I commence with courts martial," Lt. Col. Kalokwe pleaded on 1 February.

A dejected Lt. Col. Kalokwe four days later, on 5 February, attributed this bad state of affairs to an alleged remark by Mr. Negonga that Lt. Col. Kalokwe only wanted to be a magistrate because he wants to be a full colonel. Lt. Col. Kalokwe had hinted yesterday that he could soon get promotion.

He said that this remark by Mr. Negonga was not said in innocence, and is alleged to have been aimed at destroying the disciplinary structure so unanimously approved by all those concerned, in view of the fact that this same disciplinary structure had been worked out so meticulously.

"This is not the first time that you have tried to steer clear of my magisterial position in the Ministry of

Defense," Lt. Col. Kalokwe said to Mr. Negonga in a letter dripping with hostility for the deputy to the permanent secretary.

He points out that either he or the government, and not Mr. Negonga, will decide if he wants to become a magistrate or not.

Lt. Col. Kalokwe concludes his letter with a request that Mr. Negonga must explain why he says he (Kalokwe) must not be a magistrate.

#### Aviation Firm Says Company Only Transporting Food

MB2402145393 Johannesburg Channel Africa Radio in English 1100 GMT 24 Feb 93

[From the "Channel Africa Report" program]

[Text] Claims by the Angolan Government that the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] movement is getting military support from South Africa have been rejected for the second time in two days by an air carrier. Namibia Aviation Managing Director Chris Schutte denies that his company is airlifting logistical and military equipment from South Africa to UNITA. Mr. Schutte says official sources in Namibia will confirm that his company is transporting food supplies from Namibia to Angola. He speaks to Steyn de Preuter.

[Begin recording] [Schutte] I want to emphasize the fact that the military, Namibian Defense Force, our local customs, immigration, and also the local police, and also the Angolan consul was present during this airlift in (?Rundu), the base that we operate from, and supervised each and every bag that went on these aircraft. It is totally and absolutely untrue. We will not, and I emphasize the fact, we will not participate in any such operation. We're unbiased. The fact of the matter is the people in that area have been cut off since the election and the situation there is critical.

[De Preuter] Now what about the rest of the pilots and aircraft...

[Schutte, interrupting] Yes, there are quite a few pilots that are still on my payroll and there are quite a few that are not on my payroll. These pilots have either left six months ago or even longer, and I also notice here that they [words indistinct] with November registration, November 44 Delta (?Gulf), which was the original registration in America. That aircraft registration today is November Charlie Bravo, and not November 44 Delta (Gulf).

[De Preuter] How many flights have you done more or less in the past five-six months?

[Schutte] We've done a few to Luanda and we do on an airlift basis, (?that is) where we fly the maize, the seeds and the necessary commodities. We do about six to seven flights a day.

[De Preuter] So while you have been operating flights into the southeast of Angola have you noticed any South African planes on the ground or in the air?

[Schutte] I was called in by the Namibian Government and spoke to all the permanent secretaries, explaining the exact situation, explaining to them that we desperately need to do something and I also approached the government for us to be able to do at least one flight with the medical equipment into southeastern Angola. After they mentioned that there were South African aircraft also operating in that area, I categorically denied it, and I said well, we are a fairly large company, I have 25-odd aircraft, we keep a lookout for strange aircraft operating in that area because we are also concerned and we would also like to protect our air space, and I said to the Namibian Government that there are definitely no South African aircraft. We have not seen any South African aircraft operating in that area for the past six months. [end recording]

### Swaziland

#### Ministry Sells Japanese Maize Donation

MB2402141493 Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 24 Feb 93 p 36

[Report by Gordon Mbuli: "Donated Maize Now Sold To Other Countries"]

[Text] Maize donation from Japan to assist drought victims here is now being sold to other countries.

The 1,792.66 metric tons of yellow maize was given to the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, following the signing of an agreement between the Japanese and the ministry.

Following the signing of the agreement, Japan sent in fertilisers to be used by small-scale farmers to increase food production in the country.

Further, the Japanese government sent yellow maize to be sold to Swazis in order for the ministry to establish a Credit Guarantee Fund for small-scale farmers.

This fund is to be used by small-scale farmers in getting loans from the bank since their crops were destroyed by the drought.

The senior agricultural economist with the ministry, Mr Sam Hlophe confirmed that the maize is being sold at about E[Emalangen]500 per metric ton.

He said the ministry decided to sell the yellow maize because it is not liked by Swazis.

### Zambia

#### Alleged 'Zero Option' Destabilization Plan Uncovered

MB2402170293 Johannesburg Channel Africa Radio in English 1600 GMT 24 Feb 93

[Text] A plan allegedly formulated by the opposition United National Independence Party in Zambia, to render the country ungovernable, has been uncovered in Lusaka. Reports from the Zambian capital say that the plan, code-named the Zero Option, involves the destabilization of the country through a series of riots, thefts, strikes, and student unrest. The plan allegedly also entails the infiltration of trade unions and student organizations from primary school level up to universities.

The reports quote the alleged originators of the plan as saying that the former leader of the United National Independence Party and President of Zambia, Dr. Kenneth Kaunda, had been removed from office after a campaign orchestrated from abroad.

### Zimbabwe

#### Mugabe Says Years Needed To Recover From Drought

MB2402201093 Johannesburg SABA in English 1926 GMT 24 Feb 93

[Text] Harare Feb 24 SABA—Zimbabwe will have to import more food this year, and the country will take up to four years to recover from a devastating drought, says President Robert Mugabe. Speaking at the opening of the Frontline Institute at the north-eastern town of Shamva on Wednesday [24 February], he said the good harvests expected for this year would be insufficient. The president added it would take three to four years to recover completely as the drought had made the agro-based economy vulnerable.

ZIANA national news agency reported Mr Mugabe also urged Frontline States ministers who were present to enter into joint programmes of developing water resources for use in food production and industries.

## **Guinea**

### **President Reopens Embassy in Guinea-Bissau**

*AB2402181693 Conakry Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique de Guinee in French 1945 GMT 23 Feb 93*

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] Here is another decree concerning reopening the embassy of the Republic of Guinea in Guinea-Bissau; the president of the Republic decrees:

Article 1. The decree on the closure of the embassy of the Republic of Guinea in Guinea-Bissau has been postponed.

Article 2. The embassy of the Republic of Guinea in Guinea-Bissau has been reopened.

Article 3. The present decree abrogates all other former arrangements. It will be registered and published in the national gazette.

[Signed] General Lansana Conte

And finally, the last decree; the president of the Republic decrees:

Article 1. Mohamed Lamine Fode, administrative officer, has been appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Guinea to Guinea-Bissau.

Article 2. This present decree abrogates all former arrangements. It will be registered and published in national gazette.

[Issued] Conakry on 23 February

[Signed] General Lansana Conte

## **Nigeria**

### **Chief Shonekan, German Ambassador Discuss Liberia**

*AB2402154293 Lagos NTA Television Network in English 2000 GMT 23 Feb 93*

[Text] Nigeria is to propose the initiation of the UN resolution to resolve the Liberian crisis. Transitional Council chairman and head of government, Chief Ernest Shonekan, stated this in Abuja today while exchanging views with the German ambassador to Nigeria, Mr. Juergen Kleiner. State House correspondent Mohamed Kudu Abubakar reports:

[Begin recording] The head of government also called on Western nations for logistic support in the ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] operations in Liberia. He explained that such a support would reduce Nigeria's burden in the operations and free resources for domestic development. Chief Ernest Shonekan assured the envoy that the Nigeria-German bilateral commission will resolve the issue of unensured claims submitted by German creditors so as to remove obstacles to investments in the country.

The head of government also assured that the government will remove all bureaucratic controls militating against the execution of some multimillion dollar

German assisted projects in the country. Mr. Kleiner stressed the need for consistent economic policies to discourage disinvestment. He supported Nigeria's bid to resolve the Liberian crisis, and assured that his visit was aimed at sustaining German interest in the growth of the Nigerian economy. [end recording]

### **Work Resumes in 5 States; Strike Continues Elsewhere**

*AB2502120293 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 0600 GMT 25 Feb 93*

[Text] Civil servants in five states have, so far, called off their industrial action. The states are Lagos, Yobe, Kogi, Adamawa, and Akwa Ibom. The latest is Akwa Ibom State where workers resumed duty yesterday following the acceptance by the labor leaders of the 45 percent salary increase proposed by the government with effect from this month. A Radio Nigeria correspondent, who went round the offices in Uyo, the state capital, said workers were enthusiastic to be back at work after a prolonged stay at home. Their counterparts in Oyo and Osun States, whose state governments have also agreed to pay 45 percent, are yet to resume work. Workers in Osun State have rejected the one month salary arrears announced by the government while in Oyo, the labor leaders rejected the government's decision to shift the implementation to March this year, and base the increase on the current basic salaries of the workers. Workers in Sokoto State did not go on strike.

Civil servants in Rivers State have reaffirmed their determination to continue their industrial action until their demands are met. In a resolution at the end of its meeting in Port Harcourt, the state's Joint Public Service Negotiating Council accused the state government of being insensitive to the workers' demand. The Council said that some state governments with less resources, had agreed to pay the salary increase and wondered why Rivers State could not do so. Governor Rufus Ada-George had told newsmen that the government needed additional 26 million naira to pay the 45 percent interim salary increase.

## **Senegal**

### **President Diouf Wins 60 Percent of Votes**

*AB2502090693 Paris AFP in English 0652 GMT 25 Feb 93*

[Text] Dakar, Feb 25 (AFP)—Incumbent President Abdou Diouf was far ahead Wednesday [24 February] in Senegal's election with 25 percent of the vote counted, election officials said. Diouf had 60 percent, while his closest rival, Abdoulaye Wade of the Democratic Party of Senegal, had 27 percent, the National Electoral Commission said. None of the six other candidates had received more than five percent of the vote, according to the tally.



The results were the first to be released since Sunday's voting and represent 10 of Senegal's 31 provinces, although the results of eight of them may need to be corrected, the commission said.

Some 45 percent of Senegal's 2.5 million eligible voters turned out for the election, in which both Diouf's Socialist Party and the Democratic Party have been claiming victory since Sunday evening.

On Wednesday the democrats accused the socialists of vote-rigging, saying "ordinances" had allowed socialist supporters to vote several times. Also, several parties, including the Democratic Party, disputed the quality of the ink used to mark voters' index fingers to keep them from voting again.

After the last presidential election in 1988, an early announcement giving Diouf the lead angered Wade's supporters, who took to the streets of the capital Dakar.

The government declared a state of emergency and arrested several opposition leaders, including Wade.

#### **'Contrary' Report on Casamance Attack Released**

*AB2402163293 Dakar Radio Senegal in French 1600 GMT 24 Feb 93*

[Text] Contrary to what was announced by a foreign radio, the attack in Baghagha, Casamance, perpetrated by soldiers suspected of belonging to the Casamance Democratic Forces Movement, led to one dead and nine injured, instead of 20 dead, according to information from the Senegalese Army. The regional authorities went to the spot to assess the situation after the attack.

### **Togo**

#### **Government To Release Funds for Salary Payments**

*AB2502092093 Kara Radio Kara in French 1930 GMT 24 Feb 93*

[Text] The second Cabinet meeting of the crisis government took place on 24 February. The meeting, which began at about 0830, was chaired by Head of State Gnassingbe Eyadema in the presence of Prime Minister Joseph Kokou Koffigoh and all the ministers of the crisis government. A communique was issued at the end of the meeting and is read by Mr. Benjamin Agbeka, minister of communication and culture:

[Begin recording] Five points were on the agenda of the meeting, namely:

1. Examination of the domestic situation;
2. The assessment of the economic situation;
3. The assessment of the resumption of work;
4. Examination of a draft decree on the creation of a corps of [word indistinct] in the Togolese Armed Forces;
5. Other matters.

The problem of security was the first item discussed by the Cabinet. The Cabinet was informed of the progress made so far in the preparations for the holding of a national day of reconciliation between the Army and the nation, and the Operation Security 93 exercise, which were entrusted to ad hoc committees that have been working round the clock. The minister of territorial administration informed the Cabinet that between 18 and 23 February, the Immigration Services recorded the return of about 2,500 Togolese, mostly civil servants.

The Cabinet expressed satisfaction with efforts being made by everybody for the resumption of work. The rate of resumption of work in the public sector has now reached 40 percent. However, the Cabinet reiterated its appeal for the total resumption of work as early as possible in order to avoid a national economic catastrophe.

Furthermore, the Cabinet made the following decisions: Payment of half a month's worth of salaries for the period of 1 to 16 November 1992 to all civil servants without any distinction; the payment of one month worth of salaries to all nonstriking personnel; the payment of a month's worth of pension to retirees; the payment of scholarships for the last quarter of the 1992 academic year to students; the allocation of normal supplies for diplomatic missions abroad for the last quarter of 1992 and the first quarter of 1993; and the allocation of funds to public administrations for the smooth functioning of the state.

The Cabinet was briefed on the dramatic situation of state enterprises and parastatals which employ about 16,000 persons. It was decided that the supervisory councils of the various state enterprises should examine the situation case by case so that concrete solutions of revitalization and revival could be adopted. Suitable measures are being studied to guarantee the future of these enterprises.

Finally, a new academic timetable is being studied in order to avoid an invalid academic year for pupils and students. [end recording]

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